NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE AMAZON AND THE ATLANTIC SLOPES OF SOUTH AMERICA.

The "policy of commerce," and not the "policy of conquest," is the policy of the United States. The spirit of the age, animated by private enterprise, is every day seeking new fields for its peaceful triumphs, and commerce can accomplish throughout the world no achievement like those which note its coming and its marches up and down the Amazon and other great rivers of that greatest of water-sheds, the Atlantic slopes of South America.

Men may talk about Cuba and Japan, but, of all the diplomatic questions of the day, the free navigation of those majestic water-courses and their tributaries is to this country the most valuable and important. It surpasses them all. It is paramount.

The country that is drained by the Amazon, if reclaimed from the savage, the wild beast, and the reptile, and reduced to cultivation now, would be capable of supporting with its produce the population of the whole world. It is a rice country. The common yield of rice is forty for one. It is reaped five months after planting, and may be planted at any time of the year. Thus the farmer may plant one bushel of rice to-day; in five months hence he will gather forty from it. Planting these forty, he may in another five months gather sixteen hundred bushels. In ten months the earth yields an increase there of a thousand-fold and more.

Corn, too, may be planted at any time, and in three months is fit for gathering. Thus the husbandman there may gather four crops of corn a year. Its seasons are an everlasting summer, with a perpetual round of harvests.

It is the policy of commerce, and commerce is the policy of these United States, to open that river to steam, and its valley to settlement and cultivation, and its earth, air, and waters to the business and wants of trade and traffic. There, upon the Atlantic slope of South America, in the valley of the La Plata and in the valley of the Amazon, nature in all her ways has been most bountiful. There the vegetable kingdom displays its forces in their most perfect grandeur, and in all their might; and there, too, the mineral kingdom is most dazzling with its wealth opened to navigation, its forests to settlement, its pampas to cultivation. What commerce has done for South America is nothing to what it will do. It has fringed only the sea-coast of that continent with settlement and cultivation. The great interior has never been touched; the heart of the country is a commercial blank; nor is it to be reached except through the powers of steam and the free use of its majestic water-courses.

It is of this country, of the importance of settling it up, of sending there the immigrants, the steamboat, the axe, and the plough, with the messengers of commerce, that we wish to speak.

Let us, therefore, first see where it is, how far off it is, and what its actual condition, and then we will be enabled the better to judge as to the true course of policy which it would be best for the commercial nations of the earth to take with regard to it. The semi-continent of South America is very nearly in shape that of a right-angled triangle. Its hypothenuse rests on the Pacific; one of its legs extends from Cape Horn to Cape St. Roque. Here the right angle is formed with the other leg, which extends from Cape St. Roque, in latitude 5° south, to Cabo La Vela of the Caribbean sea, in latitude 12° north.

The longer leg is that between Capes Aven and St. Roque; it is 3,500 geographical miles in length. The other leg has only 2,500; but the hypothenuse which stands on the Andes and rests on the Pacific is more than 4,000 miles long.

This configuration exercises a powerful influence upon the climates of South America, especially as regards its heitography.

The great rivers of that country, the mighty Amazon and the majestic La Plata, are resultants of this configuration. In consequence of having the sea front which rests upon the long leg in the southern hemisphere to look southeast, the northeast and the southeast trade-winds, as they come acress the Atlantic filled with moisture, go full-charged into the interior, dropping it in showers as they go, until they reach the snow-capped summits of the Andes, when the last drop that that very low temperature can wring from them is deposited, to melt and feed the sources of the Amazon and the La Plata with their tributaries.

The northeast trade-winds commence to blow about the tropic of Cancer, and, coming from the quarter they do, they blow obliquely across the Atlantic. They evaporate from the sea as they go, and, impinging at right angles upon the South American shore-line that extends from Cape St. Roque to Cabo La Vela, they carry into the interior the vapor that forms the clouds that give the rain which supplies with water the Magdalena, the Oronoco, and the northern tributaries of the Amazon.

The volume of water discharged by these rivers into the sea is expressive of the quantity which those northeast trade-winds take up from the sea, and, carrying in the clouds, precipitate upon the water-shed that is drained by these streams. They are but pipes and gutters which nature has placed under the eaves of the great water-shed that has the Andes for a ridge-pole, the Caribbean sea and North Atlantic for a cistern.

The trade-wind region of the north Atlantic affords the water-surface when the evaporation is carried on that supplies with rains, dews, and moisture New Granada, Venezuela, the three Guyanas, and the Atlantic slopes of Ecuador.

On the other hand, the southeast trade-winds commence to blow about the parallel of 30° or 35° south. They come, too, obliquely across the Atlantic, and strike perpendicularly upon the South American coast line, which extends from Cape St. Roque towards Cape Horn. They pass into the interior with their whole load of moisture, every drop of which is wrung from them before they cross the Andes. The quantity of moisture which is taken up from the sea and rained down upon this wonderfully fruitful country may be seen in what the La Plata and the Amazon discharge back into the sea.

Now there is no tropical country in the world which has to windward, and so exactly to windward of it, such an extent of ocean in the trade-wind region; consequently, there is no inter-tropical country in the world that is so finely watered as is this great Amazon country of South America.

Along the Atlantic coast of the United States, along the coast of China and the east of New Holland, the land trends along with the direction of the trade-winds of those regions. These winds, with their moisture, travel along parallel with the land; they do not blow perpendicularly upon it, nor push their vapors right across it into the interior, as they do in South America. The consequence is, none of these inter-tropical countries can boast of streams and water-courses like those of South America.

The shore-line of Eastern Africa is arranged like that of the South American water-shed, but it has not enough to windward to supply the vapor to feed springs enough to make large rivers.

The southeast trade-winds, when the monsoons of the Indian ocean will permit them to blow, strike perpendicularly upon the east coast of South Africa, as they do upon that of South America. In the American case they blow perpetually; in the African case for not half the year. They therefore cannot give Africa half as much rain as South America receives.

At Cape Guardafui, the right angle of the African coast line is formed, as it is at Cape St. Roque for America. But the winds which cross this line between Cape St. Roque and the Isthmus have traversed the Atlantic ocean and Caribbean sea, hence they reach the land dripping with moisture; whereas in Africa the northeast trade-winds, which cross the coast line from Cape Guardafui to the Isthmus of Suez, have sucked up vapors from the Red Sea only; therefore the quantity of moisture which these winds, carry into the interior of Africa is not by any means so great as that which those of the Atlantic carry over into South America. The difference is as great as the difference of the evaporating surface exposed to the northeast trade-winds by the Atlantic on the one hand, the Red sea on the other.

The two systems of trade-winds, the northeast and the southeast, meet in the interior of South America, somewhere between the equator and the Isthmus. This place of meeting is a place of calms, and where it is there it is rainy.

This and other meteorological agents divide the seasons in the northern portions of South America, especially the valley of the Oronoco, into the rainy and the dry; six months of constant rain, six months of blighting drought. Not so in the valley of the Amazon. There the weather is agreeable all the year round; and though more rain falls there in some months than in others, as it does here with us, still there, as here, it may rain and does rain any day in the year.

Now, I think that any one who has followed me with a map will perceive why this inter-tropical region of South America, or that part of its water-shed which from Panama to the parallel of 30° or 35° south slopes towards the Atlantic, has and ought to have the most remarkable climate in the world. We have seen that Eastern Africa, and Eastern Africa alone, resembles it in configuration of shore-line alone; for the evaporating surface and the supplies of vapor are wanting, and therefore South Africa cannot be nearly so well supplied with rains, and consequently with rivers, as is South America.

In all the other inter-tropical regions of the world, in India, in Western Africa, New Holland, and Polynesia, the year is divided out into the rainy season and the dry, during the latter of which little or no water falls, springs go dry, and cattle perish, and dead bodies pollute the air. Then, too, stalks forth in those countries "the pestilence that walketh in darkness."

In the valley of the Amazon no such condition exists. There the fall of water, though copious—the river Amazon is the rain-gunge—is not compressed within a few months nor accompanied by the terrible hurricanes and tornadoes which rage at the change of seasons in India.

Because the Amazon is in a tropical country, the public is disposed to judge of its climates by comparing them with the climates of other tropical countries, as India, for example; but for the reasons stated, and because there are no monsoons or other conditions to cause the valley of the Amazon to be parched with drought at one season, and drenched with rains at another, as India is on one hand, and the Oronoco country on the other, there is no more resemblance between the climates of India and the Amazon than there is between the climates of Rome and Boston. And any one who would infer similarity of climate from the fact that Boston and Rome are in the same latitude, would not be more out than he who infers similarity of climate between India and Amazonia.

Now, what ought to be the condition of an inter-tropical country whose plains are watered with frequent showers, unaccompanied by a single drought during ages of perpetual summer? Why, fertility and salubrity, for in such a climate any thing and every thing will grow. The rapid production and constant decay of vegetable matter that have been going on there for thousands and thousands of years must have made the soil rich with vegetable mould.

The fact that vegetation there is in perpetual activity; that there is no period of vegetable repose; that as fast as one leaf falls and begins to decay, other leaves just putting forth absorb its gases, makes the valley in the Amazon one of the most salubrious and delightful of climates.

Having shown that the climate of the La Plata and Amazon country is a climate without droughts, and that it is a moist and warm climate, I have established enough to satisfy any one that the soil there, whatever be the sub stratum, must have upon it a rich vegetable mould, which the decay of the most rank vegetation during ages must have formed.

In my next I shall proceed to show what travellers and men of science who have explored various portions of this wonderful region of country say as to its productions, its commerce, and the navigability of its water courses.

INCA.

"CONVOCATION" is a term which has frequently occurred of late in our intelligence from England. In its technical sense it is not familiar to American readers, and it may therefore be of interest to them to know that, according to a correspondent of the New York Times, the "Convocation" is the Legislature of the English Church, and consists of two houses, one composed of bishops, and the other of representatives from the archdeaconries. The Convocation meets simultaneously with every new Parliament; but for one hundred and fifty years it has transacted no business, and has been a mere formality, having been prorogued immediately after organization. Yet, in reality, the concurrence of both houses of the Convocation is necessary before Parliament can impose any law on the Church. As Dissenters and Catholics have been admitted to Parliament, the churchmen have become indisposed to allow that body to exercise, as heretofore, the legislative power of the church, and it is supposed to be for this reason that Lord Derby and his Cabinet associates talk about restoring the Convocation to its full powers, as they were exercised before the reign of George the First. Should this be done, the English church will bear more resemblance in its organization to the American Episcopal church than it has hitherto done.

THE FOWL FEVER.—It would seem by the following paragraph from the New England Cultivator that the fowl fever has by no means abated in that quarter:

"At the late Boston fowl exhibition, in September, 1852, three Cochin Chinas were sold at one hundred dollars; a pair of gray Chittagongs at fifty dollars; two Canton Chinese fowls at eighty dollars; three gray Shanghai chicks at seventy-five dollars; three white Shanghais at sixty-five dollars; six white Shanghai chickens forty to forty-five dollars, &c.: and these prices for similar samples could now be obtained again and again.

"Within three months extra samples of two-year old fowls of the large Chinese varieties have been sold in Massachusetts at one hundred dollars the pair. Several pairs within our own knowledge have commanded fifty dollars a pair within the past six months. Last week we saw a trio of white Shanghais sold in Boston for forty-five dollars; and the best specimens of Shanghai and Cochin China fowls now bring twenty and twenty-five dollars a pair readily to purchasers at the South and West."

These prices do not equal, however, the sums which have been recently obtained in England for fancy fowls. The Cottage Gardener says:

"Within the last few weeks a gentleman near London has sold a pair of Cochin China fowls for thirty guineas, ($150,) and another pair at thirty-two guineas, ($160.) He has been offered £20 for a single hen; has sold numerous eggs at one guinea ($5) each, and has been paid down for chickens just hatched twelve guineas ($60) the half-dozen, to be delivered a month old. One amateur alone has paid upwards of £400 for stock birds."

ACTION AND REACTION IN FARMING.—Fences operate in two ways; if good they are a defence, if poor an offence.

Many a farmer by too sparingly seeding his new meadows has had to cede his whole farm.

Every farmer should see daily every animal he has and inspect its condition. Weekly visits, as with some, soon result in weakly animals.

The man who provides well-sheltered cotes for his sheep in winter, will soon find plenty of coats for his own back.

A good housewife should not be a person of one idea, but should be equally familiar with the flower garden and flour barrel; and though her lesson should be to lessen expense, yet the scent of a fine rose should not be less valued than the cent in the till. If her husband is a skilful sower of grain, she is equally skilful as a sewer of garments; he keeps his hoes bright by use; she keeps the hose of the whole family in order.

[*Albany Cultivator.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, NOVEMBER 8, 1852.

INFORMATION has been received at this Department from the United States Consul at Acapulco of the death within his Consular District of Joel Norton, Oliver H. Keafavoe, and William Leet. nov 9—3tif

CHAMPAGNE WINES, BRANDY, LIQUORS, &c.—Just received a large supply of Champagne Wines, direct importations from Havre—

275 baskets, quarts, and pints, in perfect order, of high grades and selected brands, for this market.
Heidseick's, Boker's, Verzanay
Bocha's, Moelt's, Mac Saturne Inoys, &c.
Also, a few half-pipes of old superior pure Brandies
Otard's, Hennessey's, Old London Dock, Jean Louis, Martel, and A. Seignette Brandies

WINES.

Madeira, Pale and Brown Sherries
Old Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin, Sparkling Hock
Stein Wine, Chateau Margot
Claret, St. Julian, Maraschino, and Curracoa and Anniseed Cordials
English Pickles, Brown Stout and English Ale, &c.
Chow-Chow, Sardines, &c. For sale by
GEO. & THOS. PARKER & CO.
nov 3—3tawlmif Opposite Brown's Hotel.

FOREIGN.

FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, NOVEMBER 1, 1852.

My letter will be a short one to-day. We anticipate nothing of special interest in the way of news until the sitting of the Senate, which is to meet next Thursday, shall put an end to the conjectures now so rife touching the form and purport of the *Senatus Consultum*, by which the title of this Government and of its Chief Magistrate shall be put in harmony with existing institutions, with the habits and political capacities of the French, and with what clearly appears (no matter how the expression was obtained) to be the expressed will of the people. The expression of this will will not, except in form only, be more satisfactory upon this point when the people shall be called, the last of this month, to vote directly upon the *plebiscitum*, than it is at present, as manifested by the addresses from every commune of France, published in the *Moniteur*, by the innumerable popular petitions heaped up in the ante-rooms of the Senate; by the addresses, more or less spontaneous, laid at the Prince's feet by all the organized bodies throughout France, public and private. Yes, it cannot be doubted, this fickle people, which acclaimed with such apparent unanimity upon repeated occasions in 1848 the establishment of the Democratic republic—a government by the people for the people; abolishing all privilege of classes in France, and spurning all hereditary or divine right in any family to reign over France—is, in the short space of four years, rushing to the opposite extreme, declaring, with almost one voice, their own unfitness for self-government, investing one man with absolute unlimited constituent powers, and declaring that for the future they wish despotic authority in all civil and political affairs to reside and become inalienably hereditary in one family! The people have not spontaneously and deliberately made by themselves these changes, but they have permitted a single usurping pretender to establish this new order of things over them and without them, and now they are permitting themselves to be made to sanction, by almost unanimous acclamation, the results of an impudent usurpation. Had France accepted silently and submissively, as a thing of necessity, the new order imposed upon her by dragoons with drawn sabres on the 2d of December, her conduct would have been understood, and, while groaning beneath the tyrant sway of her master, she might have retained some right to the respect and sympathy of the world; but what language can express sufficient contempt for a people that fawns with such alacrity upon the master who whips them, and wears so proudly the gaudy trappings by which he marks their servitude?

As was remarked last year in the interval which preceded the usurpation of 2d December, and the rendering of the popular vote which sanctioned that event, Prince LOUIS NAPOLEON is assuming, in advance, that his will will be executed by the theoretically independent bodies that will be called to deliberate upon it, and he acts accordingly as though the sanction were already given. In December his power would have been no less perpetuated if the people had voted *no;* and now the empire would be no less proclaimed, though the Senate (which it is impossible to conceive) should refuse him the senatus consultum, or the people its assent to the *plebiscitum*. For instance, it is notorious that the Prince has already drawn up the *senatus consultum*, which, in theory, is supposed to be the spontaneous product of the wisdom and anxious collective deliberation of the Senate. The *plebiscitum* to be founded upon the action of the Senate is *already cut and dry:* and so sure is the Prince that the popular vote will be so determined in favor of the empire that the mint is already busy coining money *with the effigy of the new Emperor:* portraits of *Napoleon III, Emperor of the French*, are, with permission of the police, struck off in large numbers, though the sale of them is as yet forbidden. The furnisher of the Prince has ready for the occasion harnesses ready for all the Imperial stables with Imperial arms upon them. The state tailors are busy with new uniforms for all who shall appear in the Emperor's presence, and who are not yet in livery; and ambassadors have been sent to Rome to engage the services of the Pope to anoint LOUIS NAPOLEON. Touching the new Imperial coins, the eagle of one of the designs offered to the Prince was represented as about to take its flight. The Prince objected to this as susceptible of an interpretation at variance with the pacific manifestation of his Bordeaux speech, and the artist was ordered to relieve the fears of Europe, and prove to it conclusively that the *Empire is peace*, by representing the eagle at rest.

ABD-EL-KADER, the celebrated African chief, is at present the *lion* of Paris. He has been brought to Paris from his prison at Amboise to grace the triumph of LOUIS NAPOLEON, who did not conquer him. The Government papers pretend that it is at the earnest instance of the captive chief that he has come to Paris, in order that he might have another opportunity of seeing the Prince, of thanking him for his liberation, and of renewing more solemnly the oath he has taken never to bear arms against France, and never to put foot in Algery. It is declared that the confidence of the Prince LOUIS NAPOLEON in the Emir's pledged word is, in truth, as the Prince has repeatedly told him, absolute and unbounded; and the liberty of Abd-el-Kader is averred to have already actually commenced. The Emir, say the Government journals, is once more free, thanks to the magnanimity of Prince LOUIS NAPOLEON, and to the scrupulous regard with which he would keep the pledged word of France—pledged though it was by a Government prior and antagonist to his own. It is remarked that the Emir does not admit to his table even the two chosen Mussulman friends who accompany him to Paris. No one, absolutely no one, sits with him at his meals but Col. BOISSONNET, his keeper at the chateau of Amboise for the last three years, who has, accidentally, or because now that Abd-el-Kader is free he is for the moment out of employment, accompanied him to Paris. The Colonel is with his late prisoner in all his excursions in and about Paris, and is ever at hand to explain to him the marvels of the capital. In fact the Emir is never out of his sight. This cannot be regarded in any other light than as a remarkable instance of the force of habit; for the Emir is unquestionably free. It is announced in the Government papers that Abd-el-Kader has entreated to be permitted to remain in France a few months longer. He cannot willingly leave France before the Empire, now so near at hand, shall be proclaimed. It is believed, therefore, that his departure for Bursa will be adjourned. Indeed, a Government paper announces that he will in a few days, after having gotten through with his visit to Paris, return to the chateau of *Amboise*. This, too, is easily accounted for, without presuming any limitation of the Emir's liberty, by remembering the pleasant associations which must necessarily be connected in his mind with that residence as the scene of his imprisonment for the last three years, and the spot where he lost, by premature death, a child and several other beloved members of his family.

Abd-el-Kader visited the President at St. Cloud a day or two ago. He was received by the Prince in the most gracious, friendly, and even affectionate manner. They embraced and kissed each other. The Prince showed the Emir the palace, his stables, and promised to lend him a real Arabian horse to ride at a grand military review that it was intended to order for the Emir's amusement. The gratitude of the Emir is represented to have been absolutely without bounds. He delivered to the Prince, upon that occasion, the following written address. The *Moniteur* declares that the proceeding was purely spontaneous on the part of the Emir; and we have no reason to believe that the French translation which is published in the *Moniteur*, and which I have copied, expresses in stronger terms than those used by the Emir his affection for the Prince, and his admiration of his character:

"Praise to the one God! May God continue to give victory to Napoleon, to our lord, the lord of kings. May God aid him and direct his actions.

"He who is now before you is the former prisoner whom your generosity has restored to liberty, and who comes to thank you for your benefits—Abd-el-Kader, son of Mahhied-Den. He has approached your Highness to render thanks for the kindness extended to him, and to give himself the joy of beholding the person of your Highness; for I swear it by God, the master of the world, you are, Monseigneur, more dear to my heart than any one of those whom I love. You have done in my favor an act for which I am utterly unable to express my thanks, but which was not above your great heart and the nobleness of your origin. You are not of those whom men praise by falsehood, and whom men deceive by imposture.

"You have believed in me; you have not had faith in the words of those who suspected me; you have set me free; and I, on my part, have solemnly sworn *by the pact of God, by his prophets and his messengers,** that I will do nothing at variance with the confidence you have reposed in me; that I will never fail my promises, never forget your benefits, never again put foot in Algery. Whilst it was the will of God that I should wage war against the French, I waged war. I made the powder talk as loudly and as long as I could. But when God willed that I should cease to fight, I submitted to his decisions, and retired from the contest. My religion and my noble origin prescribe to me as a law the keeping of my oaths and the rejection of all deceit. I am *cherif*, (a descendant of the prophet,) and am determined to afford no ground to an accusation of imposture. How would this be possible when your kindness has been exercised upon me in so distinguished a manner? Benefits are a bond passed about the neck of men of heart.

"I am witness of the greatness of your empire, of the force of your troops, of the immensity of the riches of France, of the equity of its chiefs, and of the uprightness of their actions. It is impossible to believe that any one can vanquish you, or oppose your will, unless it be the all-powerful God. Your favorable regard and goodness of heart make me hope that you will preserve for me a place in your heart; for I was far distant and you have given me place in the circle of your intimates. If I do not equal them by my services, I equal them at least by the friendship which I bear you.

"May God increase love in the hearts of your friends, and terror in the hearts of your enemies.

"I have nothing more to add, except that I confide myself to your friendship. I offer you my best wishes, and repeat to you my oath.

"Written by ABD-EL-KADER-BEN-MAHHI-ED-DEN. 30th October, 1852."

The *Emir* is diligently occupied every day in visiting, under the escort of Col. BOISSONNET, the Ministers, and all the public institutions of a nature to increase his respect for French power. He is represented in the official accounts of his excursions as taking so many occasions to repeat his oath to be faithful to France, and repeat his extravagant expressions of gratitude to and admiration of LOUIS NAPOLEON, that I am compelled to suspect either the correctness of the reports in the *Moniteur* or the sincerity of the Emir. His conduct as reported is unworthy of a dignified conquered captive prince, whose country is even yet in the agony of death inflicted by the arms of the country whose prisoner he is. I would think better of him.

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* This, says the *Moniteur* in a note, is the most solemn oath a Mussulman can take.

LONDON AND PARIS UNITED BY TELEGRAPH.

Direct telegraphic communication between London and Paris has been opened. The London *News* announces the transmission of the first intelligence thus:

Many of our readers who were walking through the city yesterday, intent upon the events of the day, little thought that underneath their feet was travelling a spirit, swifter than *Ariel*, who was conveying to London news from its sister Paris. Yes, under the unsightly gutters of the streets, under long lines of roads, under the stormy sea, without suffering a hurricane to affect it any more than a ripple, under railroads where express trains were toiling like "slow coaches" in comparison, was a friendly spirit darting along with the speed of lightning between Paris and London.

Yesterday the two capitals of France and England were, for the first time, connected by an uninterrupted line of electric wire. Two hundred great towns and cities are now bound in friendly and scientific union, one with each other. A whisper from one may be conveyed to any other of these with the rapidity of thought. Professor Wheatstone and his disciples have "annihilated time and space," to make not only "lovers," but commercial and political men as happy as the power of quick communication can make them.

THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO,
Via Panama.

New York and San Francisco Steamship Line, composed of the following new side-wheel, double-engine steamships, viz:

WINFIELD SCOTT, 2,100 tons, Edward Dunn, Commander
CORTES, 1,800 " Thos. B. Cropper, "
On the Pacific side.
UNITED STATES, 1,500 tons, W. C. Berry, Commander,
On the Atlantic side.

The UNITED STATES leaves New York, from Pier 3, North River, on the following dates:

FRIDAY, November 19th, at 11 A. M.
SATURDAY, December 11th } at 3 P. M.
MONDAY, January 3d, }
TUESDAY, February 1st, }

This steamer will leave punctually as above, and will land her passengers on the wharf at Aspinwall, Navy Bay, where they take the Panama Railroad to Gorgona, and from thence, by mules or on foot, to Panama, at which place one of the above splendid steamers will be in readiness to receive them, and proceed immediately to San Francisco, stopping only at Acapulco for supplies of fresh provisions and fuel. The whole expense between Navy Bay and Panama will be between $8 and $20, dependant upon whether passengers walk or ride from Gorgona, and weight of baggage.

These steamships were built in New York within a year, and are expressly adapted for the trade, have large and comfortable accommodations, are ventilated in a superior manner, and commanded by men of long experience. The fare is unsurpassed, and steerage passengers are provided with hair mattress and bedding. Each steamer carries an experienced physician.

☞ Passengers are hereby cautioned that all tickets for this line must bear the signature of the undersigned, and no others are authorized to sell tickets at New York.

For further information apply to
DAVIS, BROOKS & CO.
oct 7—6mif 26 Broadway, New York.

NEW FANCY GOODS.—Twenty-eight cases, containing the most extensive assortment of FANCY GOODS, imported expressly for this city, have been opened, and the articles are now ready for sale at our saleroom, Brown's Marble Building.

To describe the variety of articles would require too great a space. We enumerate some of the most costly and attractive articles in the list:

The first to command public admiration is a Papier Mache Cabinet, made for the London Fair, an article of admiration for the beauty of the work and perfection of design. An attempt to describe it would fail to give a correct idea of its beauty; it must be seen to be appreciated. Of the same material we have—

Several Chairs, magnificently inlaid and painted, intended for reception and boudoir
Tables, inlaid Etagere, Music Stand
Pupitre, Papeterie, and Music Folios
Work Boxes, &c. Also, several extra rich Ebony solid silver mounted Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases
Ebony, Rose-wood, India-wood, richly inlaid in silver and pearl, Writing Desks, for ladies; the largest assortment ever imported into this city
Superior Morocco and Russia portable Dressing Boxes, with silver and steel implements, upward of forty different patterns
Large assortment of Ladies' Work Boxes of every style, some of the richest imported: Gold and silver furnished, French and English Rose-wood, richly inlaid and plain, without implements
Beautiful real Tortoise Shell Souvenir Card Cases
Porte Monnaies, Cigar Cases
Pin Boxes, with pure silver bas-relief
Do Poudre d'Ecaille, inlaid with gold and silver
Jet Goods of every description
Fans. (Our assortment of Fans exceed in variety of pattern and style any of our previous importations, comprising nearly one hundred patterns.)
Odor Boxes, Bronze figured Candelabras
China Vases for ornaments
Venetian Sacs and Bags for money and handkerchiefs
Silver Card Cases, Silver Dinner Sets, in cases
Gold Pencils, Wine Labels
Several dozen best acromatic Opera Glasses, mounted in pearl and ivory, and japanned, warranted in quality
Plated Ware, Japanned sets Waiters
Plated Card Receivers, Parian Statuary, &c.

Customers and those who may be pleased to favor us with a visit may rest assured that our prices are invariably low, when the superior quality of many of our articles is taken into consideration. By our commercial facility we receive the best and newest Goods manufactured in Europe, and can retail them at the very lowest market prices, often lower than they can be purchased in New York. We desire a call.

T. BASTIANELLI & CO.
Importers of Fancy Goods, Perfumery, Brushes, &c.
nov 16—3tif Brown's Hotel.

CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, &c.—We have by express—

10 Napoleon Cloaks
5 Cloth Salmas
10 Union, very pretty
13 Circulars, nice article
5 Le Grance, new and pretty
5 Circulars, with sleeves
5 Embroidered Chenese
5 Gabrielle, very choice
The whole very cheap.

YERBY & MILLER,
Corner of Seventh street and Penn. avenue,
Miss Dermott's New Building.
nov 10—dlmif [Union & News]

STEAMBOAT REGULATIONS.

The Board of Supervising Inspectors of Steamboats, &c., authorized by a recent law of Congress, have lately convened in this city for the purpose of organization, and to frame certain regulations for carrying the law into effect. A Washington correspondent of the Buffalo Advertiser furnishes the following outline of the Board's proceedings:

The districts in which each of the supervising inspectors are to perform their duties are divided as follows:

First district embraces all the waters of the Atlantic coast, from the northern extreme of Maine to the southern point of Connecticut. Samuel Hall, of Boston, the inspector.

Second district embraces all the coast from the first district to the extreme of Delaware bay and tributaries, including also the Hudson river as far as Troy. Chas. W. Copeland, of New York, inspector.

Third district embraces the coast from Delaware to Cape Sable, in Florida. James Murray, of Baltimore, inspector.

Fourth district embraces all the Gulf coast from Cape Sable to the Rio Grande, in Texas, the Mississippi river as high up as Baton Rouge, including also California and Oregon. P. H. Skipwith, of New Orleans, inspector.

Fifth district embraces all the waters of the Mississippi and its tributaries, except the Ohio, from Baton Rouge to and including the Missouri river. Davis Embra, of St. Louis, inspector.

Sixth district embraces all the waters of the Ohio to Kentucky river. John Shallcross, of Louisville, Kentucky, inspector.

Seventh district embraces all the waters of the Ohio above Kentucky river. Benjamin Crawford, of Pittsburg, inspector.

Eighth district embraces all the waters north and west of Lake Erie, including the Illinois and the Mississippi above the Missouri river. Alfred Guthrie, of Chicago, inspector.

Ninth district embraces all the waters of Lake Erie, Ontario, St. Lawrence, to Champlain. William A. Bird, of Buffalo, inspector.

The rules and regulations adopted by the Board to be observed by pilots of steamers upon the lakes and Atlantic coast in passing in narrow or dangerous channels are as follows:

All pilots of steamers navigating seas, gulfs, lakes, bays, or rivers, (except rivers emptying into the Gulf of Mexico or their tributaries,) when meeting or passing each other, shall, as they approach each other, observe the following regulations:

RULE 1. The pilot of a descending vessel, if in a narrow river or channel, shall check her engine, using only so much steam as shall be necessary to keep her steerage, and if no signal be given, each shall pass to the right or on the larboard side of the other; but if this mode of passing shall be deemed unsafe by the pilot of either vessel, the pilot objecting to it shall give reasonable notice by a distinct and strong stroke of the bell, repeating the same, if necessary, at short but distinct intervals; while the other shall answer as soon as heard by a similar stroke of the bell, and they shall each pass to the left instead of the right. But if a passage by each other is unsafe or impracticable, by reason of the narrowness of the channel, or from other cause, the pilot of the vessel first in such channel shall ring her bell rapidly, and the other, if not already in the channel, shall give way and let her pass; but if both are in the channel, the ascending vessel shall give way to the descending vessel; and no vessel shall be justified in coming into collision with another if it be possible to avoid it.

RULE 2. Should the pilot of either vessel fail to make or to answer the signals prescribed, or should a signal be answered erroneously, both vessels shall be immediately stopped. When a vessel is running in a fog, it shall be the duty of the pilot to cause a bell to be struck or the steam-whistle to be sounded every two minutes. This rule shall be observed by all pilots in all seas, gulfs, lakes, bays, and rivers.

I understand that the pilots' rules for boats navigating the waters emptying into the Gulf of Mexico are somewhat different, owing to the peculiarity of those rivers, and it was thought impracticable to change or alter them.

There prevailed, I am told, the greatest unanimity among the members of the Board; and the most confident assurances are expressed that the law will prove amply sufficient to prevent almost, if not entirely, the recurrence of the dreadful disasters by steamboats with which we have heretofore been shocked.

There is one thing of which, at all events, I am confident the public may rest assured that the law will be faithfully and fairly carried out; and although it will be the constant aim of the Board not to impose any unnecessary burdens upon the owners or officers of steam-vessels, yet every measure promising additional security to life within the limits of law will be strictly required.

There are many provisions of the law which it is important that steamboat men should understand early, such as life-boats, life-preservers, &c.; for, if I am not much mistaken, no boat will be allowed to run, after the law comes into force, without having these provided, and it is apprehended that there will be difficulty in getting a supply from the manufacturer, particularly metallic life-boats.

I learn, too, that the Board adjourned to meet in the city of New York on the 8th of December next, for the purpose of determining the number of deck passengers a boat will be allowed to carry.

REMOVAL.—We would respectfully announce to our friends and the public generally that we have moved our store to the corner of 7th street and the avenue, (Miss Dermott's new building,) where we are opening a very large and extensive stock of all kinds of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, which we are determined to sell at the very lowest prices for cash. We feel confident that we can offer greater inducements to our customers and friends than any house in this city or elsewhere. We earnestly solicit a call from our customers and friends and the public generally.

YERBY & MILLER,
corner of 7th street and Pennsylvania avenue,
Miss Dermott's new building.
nov 10—eolmif (News and Union)

HAIR WORK! HAIR DYE, HAIR DYE! &c. GIBBS, at his Ornamental Hair Manufactory, continues to keep a full assortment of superior Halt-wigs, Curls, Braids, Bandeaus, &c., all of which are guarantied to be equal to any article of the same kind manufactured in the United States.

Also, at the above establishment will be found the unequalled and never-failing Batchelor's Hair Dye, now decided all over the world to be the only invention that will certainly produce a perfectly colored and beautiful suit of hair, whiskers, &c., no matter how grey or unsightly they may have become from age or sickness.

Ladies can have it applied on the premises, where measures and orders are likewise taken for Wigs, Half-wigs, and other hair work, and the same made upon the most approved and elegant principles, at the shortest possible notice.

N. B. Hair work repaired or taken in exchange.

GIBBS'S Ornamental Hair and Perfumery store, Pennsylvania avenue, between 9th and 10th streets, up stairs.

A few handsome Bridal Wreaths and Bouquets.
nov 12—3tif

A CARD.—We would respectfully inform the Ladies of Washington and the public generally that we are just in receipt of a splendid stock of rich Dress Goods, of new and beautiful styles, comprising altogether the handsomest stock of Dress Goods we have ever seen in Washington. Our stock of printed Mousselines cannot be surpassed in quality, beauty, or cheapness, and our stock of Shawls, Silks, Merinos, and in fact every thing in the dress line will speak for themselves. We would respectfully solicit a call from all in want, and we promise to offer goods as cheap as any establishment in the country at retail.

nov 3—d2wif W. M. SHUSTER & CO.

On Saturday, November 20, 1852,
STATE OF DELAWARE LOTTERY,
Class 143, for 1852,
Will be drawn at Wilmington, Delaware.
$40,000! $15,000! 75 prizes of $750!

RARE SCHEME.

1	prize of	$40,000	5	prizes of	1,500
1	do	15,000	5	do	1,250
1	do	8,000	75	do	750
1	do	6,000	75	do (low 3 Nos.)	500
1	do	4,100	128	do	200
	&c.			&c.	

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2.50.

On Saturday, November 27, 1852,
THE STATE OF DELAWARE LOTTERY,
Class H, for 1852,
Will be drawn at Wilmington, Delaware.
$67,500! $40,000! 50 prizes of $2,000!
$500 the lowest three number prize.

VERY SPLENDID SCHEME.

1	splendid capital of	$67,500	10	prizes of	3,500
1	do	40,000	50	do	2,000
1	do	20,000	50	do	1,000
1	do	15,000	171	do	500
1	do	14,260		&c.	&c.

Tickets $20—Halves 10—Quarters 5—Eighths 2.50.
Address E. E. O'BRIEN, Agent,
nov 15 Alexandria, Va.

Proposals for Repairing the Brick Wall around the Observatory.

Navy Agent's Office,
WASHINGTON, D. C., NOVEMBER 16, 1852.

SEALED PROPOSALS in duplicate will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the seventeenth day of January next, for removing the coping on the brick wall enclosing the grounds of the Observatory on the east, south, and west side; for raising this wall four bricks higher, (except 28 panels, which are to be raised two feet higher,) beginning at the hip in the west wall and going around by the south to the northern end of the east wall.

The wall to be coped with coping brick as per pattern in the Navy Agent's office, from the north end of the west wall by way of south wall, to north end of east wall.

All the brick, including the coping, to be the best brick; the whole to be laid and filled in with mortar made with best hydraulic cement, lime in equal parts, and a proper proportion of clean sharp sand; the work to be finished in workmanlike manner.

Bids for the work must be made per the running foot for coping the west wall from north end to hip, per running foot for raising the wall four bricks higher and coping it, and per running foot for raising the 28 panels two feet higher and coping the same.

The work not to be commenced before the 1st of April, 1853, and to be finished on or before the 31st May, 1853.

All the materials and workmanship to be to the entire satisfaction of the Superintendent of the Observatory, before bills will be approved.

Upon the completion of the contract according to its provisions, payment will be made by the Navy Agent at Washington, within thirty days after presenting the bills duly approved by the Superintendent of the Observatory.

Each offer must be signed by the person or persons making it, and by the guarantors, according to the form annexed, and their residence [naming the town and State] must be distinctly stated.

The person whose offer shall be accepted will be notified personally or by letter through the Post Office, which notice shall be considered sufficient; and if he do not appear and enter into contract for the work specified within fifteen days from the date of the notice, a contract will be made with some other person, and the guarantors of such defaulting bidder will be held responsible for all delinquencies.

All offers not made in *strict conformity* with this advertisement, in every particular, will

NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE AMAZON AND THE ATLANTIC SLOPES OF SOUTH AMERICA.—No. II.

I proceed now to show the present condition with the future resources and commercial capabilities of the great South American water-sheds. I will confine my attention to the rivers Amazon and La Plata, to their tributaries, and the valleys drained by them. But first let us give our attention to the La Plata, and compare the extent of country drained by it with the extent drained by rivers in the Northern Hemisphere.

The valley of the Amazon lies in both hemispheres; it is the largest river-basin in the world, but it belongs exclusively neither to the North nor to the South. The Mississippi, then, it will be perceived, drains the largest river-basin in the Northern and the La Plata the largest in the Southern hemisphere. Both these streams run from north to south, each one embracing a great variety of productions, and traversing many diversities of climate.

The area of the principal river-basins which are drained into seas that are accessible to ocean commerce may be thus stated:

In America.—The Amazon, area 2,048,480* square miles.
North do.—The Mississippi, area 982,000 " "
South do.—The La Plata, area 886,000 " "
Europe—The Danube, area 234,000 " "
Africa.—The Nile, area 520,000 " "
Asia-China.—The Yang-tse-Keang, area 547,000 s. ms.
India.—The Ganges, area 432,000 square miles.

It will thus be observed that the Valley of the La Plata in area is the third in the world; that it is twice as large as the Valley of the Ganges, and more than three times as large as the largest river-basin in Europe.

The basin of the La Plata embraces all the latitudes, and more too, that are to be found in the valleys of the Indus, the Ganges, and the Irawaddy, the great river-basins of India. It consequently has all the agricultural capacities, and more, that are to be found in the climates of India. These great resources of the La Plata for the most part lie dormant. They are hidden in the bosom of the earth, or concealed in the recesses of the mountains. The waters of the La Plata flow through climates that are favorable to the growth of sugar, of tea and coffee, of rice, hemp, and tobacco, of cotton and corn, of drugs, woods, dyes, and spices, and of almost all the agricultural staples of the earth.

The Rio de La Plata lies wholly within the Southern hemisphere, and it is the greatest river that does so lie; consequently it has opposite seasons with those of the Northern. When the husbandman is sowing in the North, then he who tills the earth in this beautiful river-basin will be gathering his crop; and consequently the planter, and the farmer, and the merchant of the La Plata will have control of the Northern markets for six months of every year without a competitor.

The Rio de La Plata, properly speaking, is that arm of the sea between the parallels of 33° and 36° of south latitude. Its breadth is a hundred miles or more, according to the place of measurement, and it is formed by the junction of the Parana and the Uruguay. I treat of all the country drained by these rivers and their tributaries as the Valley of the La Plata.

The Uruguay is a beautiful stream. It takes its rise in the Brazilian province of Santa Catarina, on the western slopes of the "Serra do Mar," or the sea range of mountains. Its course is first westwardly and then southwardly; it is about seven hundred miles long; drains a rich, fertile, and tolerably well-settled country. For part of the way it is the boundary between Brazil, with the Banda Oriental on one side, and the Argentine Confederation on the other.

The Parana is a majestic river. It is formed by the junction of the two Brazilian streams, the Rio Grande and the Paranahiba. The former takes its rise near the parallel of 20° south, not far from the sea shore, and in the wealthy province of Minas Geraes. The valley in which the head-waters of this river are gathered into the main stream is most magnificent. It is about two hundred miles broad in the widest part, by four hundred miles long. The course of the Rio Grande through it is due west, and for about five hundred miles, until it meets the Paranahiba coming from the northward, where its sources interlap, and almost intermingle with those of the Amazon.

The population of the two interior provinces of Minas Geraes and Goaz, in which these two tributaries of the Parana take their rise, and in which they lie, is for the former one million, for the latter one hundred and fifty thousand.

The Japanese-like policy which has been observed with regard to scientific explorations of the La Plata and its tributaries has kept the world in the dark as to many parts of that Valley.

Dr. Francia established in Paraguay, many years ago, a government founded upon the Japanese system. Rosas attempted an imitation of this policy so long as he was in power; and Brazil has always practised it. So that geographers really know very little as to the Brazilian tributaries of the La Plata, their navigability, and the commercial resources of the countries which they drain

According to the map "Do Imperio do Brazil," published in 1846, under the auspices of the Geographical Society, Rio de Janeiro, and which is now before me, the Parana, for the first five hundred miles below the junction of the Rio Grande and the Paranahiba, runs through uninhabited parts of the provinces of Gayaz, Matto Grosso, and Sao Paulo. Passing these uninhabited parts, it then runs through and among the Spanish republics of that region for about twelve hundred miles to its entrance into the Plata. Along this part of its route the country is pretty well settled, and, according to Montgomery Martin,† whose authority is more recent than that of the map of the Geographical Society of Brazil, must be in a high state of cultivation. Writing last year upon this river, he says:

"During the six or eight months that the Parana, or Plate river, was recently opened to European commerce, upwards of sixteen millions dollars' worth of goods were exchanged for produce, and this without any previously organized mercantile establishments or system. Two convoys of merchant ships, one of 110, and the other of 76 vessels, came down the river with full cargoes. It is true that this extent of trade was partly attributable to the accumulation of property owing to the previous interdiction of commerce by General Rosas, whose exclusive policy is an imitation of that of Dr. Francia, as he has himself boasted. He is therefore entirely hostile to mercantile, or indeed to any intercourse, especially with Europeans. Were Rosas to succeed, he would form a State such as Japan has been for the last two centuries."

The commerce of this river, I know, is valuable; but whether it be so very valuable at this time as the above extract from Martin would make it, I doubt.

But, suppose it were one million instead of sixteen that was brought down through this unexpected free navigation for six or eight months, what would it not be under regular steam and free navigation at the end of six or eight years, when the steamboat and commerce shall have stimulated the productions of the country up to the capacity of its industrial capital?

Leaving the Parana, and travelling still further west, we come next to the Paraguay, the most magnificent tributary in this water-shed. Following it in its windings, it is navigable to the distance of about two thousand miles from the sea. It is the Missouri of the La Plata valley.

A friend who has been residing in the capital of the Republic of Paraguay for several years returned thence a few months ago. I shall, therefore, draw upon him for information touching this interesting river and region of country: also, Francis del Castelnau, who travelled through that country in 1848-9, is quite full.

According to Hopkins, Paraguay is but another paradise.‡ Of this country and its commercial resources, says he:

"I can speak with the greatest certainty, from my own personal knowledge. Almost divided by the tropic of Capricorn, its surface is like a chess-board, checkered here and there with beautiful pastures and magnificent forests. Unlike all other lands with which I am acquainted, it seems destined especially for the habitation of man. Here, in the eastern portion of our own land, the first settlers found the whole country covered with woods; west of the Mississippi the other extreme exists, in the vast extent of prairie, destitute of timber. On the north of Brazil, in a similar manner, are unbroken forests; in its southern parts, and throughout the Banda-Oriental, Entre-Rios, Corrientes, and the Argentine Republic, we find continuous pampas, like our prairies, in many instances without bearing the necessary fuel even for household purposes. Not so in Paraguay, where, added to a sufficiency for building fleets of a thousand steamers, its forests teem with every description of ornamental and useful woods.

"Beginning with the headwaters of the river Paraguay, we find the productions upon the Brazilian side to be gold and precious stones, sugar, molasses, hides of extraordinary size, hair, tallow, wax, deer, and tiger-skins, with rice, corn, and the different manufactures of the mandioca root; in Bolivia, gold and precious stones, silver, coffee—considered by good judges to be equal to Mocha—and Peruvian bark.

"Though undoubtedly we could draw from these two countries many other productions of tropical America, yet it is in Paraguay that we find the greatest wealth of all these valleys."*

Of medicinal herbs, they yield in great profusion "rhubarb, sarsaparilla, jalap, bezonia indica, sassafras, holywood, dragons' blood, balsam of copaiba, nux vomica, liquorice, and ginger."*

Here, too, are found dye-stuffs of the most exquisite tints. Among these he includes cochineal, two kinds of indigo, a "vegetable vermilion, saffron, golden rod, with other plants, producing all the tints of dark red, black, and green."*

In the forests are found sixty varieties of wood, valuable for ship building, or as timber, or for cabinet work. Among them are the "*Seibo* tree," which, "when green, 'is spongy and soft as cork, and can be cut like an apple, 'but when dry it is so hard as almost to defy the action 'of steel; the *Palo de Vivora*, or snake-tree, whose leaves 'are an infallible cure for the poisonous bites of serpents; 'the *Palo de leche*, or milk tree, may be called a vegetable 'cow; and the *Palo de borracho*, or drunken tree, a vegetable distillery. The icica resin is found at the roots of 'trees under ground, and is a natural pitch, ready prepared to pay the seams of vessels."*

Many of them are said to yield gums and drugs of the rarest virtues, and of the most exquisite perfume. Though, coming from a far country, which commerce, in her loftiest flights has not yet been able to reach, many of these productions are not yet known to pharmacy or the mechanic arts. "They comprise," says Hopkins, "some of the 'most delicious perfumes and incense that can be imagined. Others again are like amber, hard, brittle, and 'insoluble in water. Some cedars yield a gum equal to 'gum arabic; others a natural glue, which, when once 'dried, is unaffected by wet or dampness."

Here, too, in these wilds flourish side by side the India-rubber tree, the Vanilla, with its sweet-scented bean, and the *Palo-santo*, from which the gum guiacum of our commerce is gathered.

Wild, too, in those wonderful forests grow, mature, and decay, annually and in large quantities, two or three kinds of hemp, the *nux soponica*, or soap-nut, the cocoa, yerba matté of superior quality, two kinds of cotton with vegetable oils, and wax in vast quantities.

The pampas are grazed by immense herds of cattle and horses; and great quantities of "hides, hair, horns, bones, tallow, &c. are lost for want of transportation."

"Upon the fertile alluvial banks of so many large streams, sugar-cane, cotton, tobacco of a superior quality, rice, mandioca, Indian corn, and a thousand other productions vegetate with profusion; whilst seven varieties of the bamboo line the river banks and dot the frequent lakes with islets of touching beauty."*

In short, this traveller thus sums up his account of this glorious valley:

"We have found the forests spontaneously producing every thing necessary for the comfort and luxury of mankind, from the beautiful cotton-tree that affords him clothing, to the colors which suit his fancy as a dye; and from the woods that furnish his ship and house, or ornament his *escritoire*, to the herb that cures his sickness, or the incense that delights his olfactories. It is only necessary to add that the climate is favorable to all the useful grains and table vegetables, with delicious fruits to support the frame and gratify the palate."

But from the Republic of Paraguay, where Hopkins was, to the mouth of the La Plata, there were only some 1,500 miles of river navigation. Let us, therefore, ascend higher up the beautiful Paraguay, cross over into Brazil, ascend this river through the district "Dos Diamantes," to the city of "*Diamantino*," and thence trace its sources, up over their beds of bright jewels and golden sands, to their very fountain-head as they leap sprangled and sparkling from the "*Diamond* mountains."

Standing on these, we may contemplate the great "Divide," which separates the waters—if they be separated—of the Rio de La Plata from the waters of the Amazon.

This ridge extends from east to west over the distance in a straight line of more than 2,000 statute miles. On one side the streams run south; on the other they come north; and on both sides they wash down from this ridge gold, diamonds, and other precious stones. This auriferous and rich mineral region embraces many degrees of latitude, and extends through 30° of longitude. I propose to speak of it at another time.

It is a question whether the waters of the La Plata and the Amazon do not unite through a natural canal, as those of the Amazon and the Oronoco do through the Casiquiari, and thus afford an inland navigation from Buenos Ayres in 35° south, to the mouth of the Oronoco, where it empties in 11° north into the Caribbean sea. Truly such a navigation would be bringing the commercial drainage of the Atlantic slopes of South America not only at our feet, but it would be emptying its treasures into the very lap into which our own Mississippi pours its waters, its surplus produce, and its wealth.

At any rate, whether there be a natural canal there now or not, we may look forward to the time when settlement, steam, and civilization shall have taken root upon the great Amazon water-shed, to see canals and channels which, if nature have not completed, art will, by which the La Plata will be turned upside down, and its mouth placed, for all the practical purposes of commerce, under the equator where the Amazon discharges itself into the sea.

Castelnau, a French savant, who was sent by Louis Philippe, in 1843, to explore the interior of the country, and who went from Rio along this Divide over to Bolivia, thence to Lima, and then across the Andes and down the Amazon to its mouth, gives much new and valuable information concerning this whole country. He was gone four or five years, and the first part of his travels has just been published.

The principal object of his expedition, he says, "was to study in all its bearings the vast basin of the Amazon, which is destined to play a grand part in the future history of America;" "for," he adds, "the utter neglect of this river-basin by the nations of Europe will one day greatly astonish the political and commercial world."

"An excursion in the northern parts of the Province of Matto Grosso," says Castlenau, "afforded us an opportunity of determining the position of the sources of the Paraguay, as well as of the Tapajos; and we could contemplate at the same time the arms of the two greatest rivers in the world, the La Plata and the Amazon, as they leaped from the bowels of the earth at our feet and interlocked one with the other. Again, and as if to render more attractive to men this curious and interesting port, nature has placed her mines of diamonds in a region of country where their value is small in comparison with the great advantages which commerce is one day to reap from this marvellous junction of waters."

It was in this region that the intrepid old Sergeant Joao de Souza found a natural tunnel through which the Sumidouro—so called because it runs for about the quarter of a league under a mountain—carries its waters to pay tribute to the Amazon.

Setting out from Cuyaba, in 1746, he descended the river of that name to the Paraguay, which he ascended to the mouth of the Seputuba. Following this to its sources, he then cut with a hatchet a way through the forest for three leagues, over which he transported his vessels, and embarked them upon the Sumidouro. Following this river till it disappeared under a mountain, he then disembarked, and sent his vessels through. Then going across the mountain to the place where the river comes out again, he had the good luck to find his vessels had passed through without damage.

Reimbarking, he then descended the Arinas and Amazon to Pará, where he was put in prison on account of his discoveries; for it was the policy of Portugal, and has since been that of Brazil, to be as exclusive as Japan, with regard to these great river-basins, and the treasures they contain.

Pardon me, Messrs. Editors, if I have got ahead of my subject; but the Amazon is so very attractive it has unavoidably drawn me off from the valley of the La Plata, to which, however, I promise to return in my next.

INCA.

* Including the Oronoco.

† See his Geographical and Statistical Atlas.

‡ See Bulletin of the American Geographical and Statistical Society, vol. 1, Memoir on Paraguay, by E. A. Hopkins, Esq., United States Consul in Paraguay.

* Hopkins.

THE WESTERN COAST OF AFRICA.

We learn that Lieut. Lynch, of the United States Navy, whose name is familiar to the country in consequence of his having headed the Exploring Expedition to the Dead Sea, left New York on Saturday last, in the steamer Arctic, for Liverpool. He is charged with a highly important mission. It is to visit the western coast of Africa to make inquiries and arrange preliminaries with reference to an Exploring Expedition to that coast and the adjoining country. This is a measure of the deepest interest, and the task could not have been confided to more capable hands.

The Republic of Liberia is located on that coast, and the prospect of an extensive settlement—one indeed that will form the nucleus of a great empire—was never more encouraging than at the present time. The population of the colony consists of about eight thousand individuals of American birth and one hundred and fifty thousand natives. They occupy a country about five hundred miles along the coast, with an average depth of thirty miles. The slave-trade has been entirely abolished in that region, and the habits and manners of the people have been greatly softened and civilized. Formal treaties have been entered into with several European Powers, and many of the most distinguished statesmen and philanthropists of the old world as well as the new are watching with the liveliest interest the progress of this truly laudable enterprise.

The Government of the colony, as is well known, is thoroughly republican, its model being the United States. Heretofore some prejudice has existed among our colored population; but this is rapidly passing away. At this moment several vessels are preparing at Baltimore, Norfolk, Wilmington, (N. C.) and New Orleans, to carry over an aggregate of more than six hundred emigrants, most of them emancipated slaves. The little acorn is indeed rapidly growing; and should Lieut. Lynch return with favorable impressions, a new impulse will no doubt be given to this truly important movement. The trip between the United States and Liberia, in sailing vessels, is made in about five months; by steam it could be made in two. The colony is, indeed, but little more remote from us than Liverpool. Mr. J. J. Roberts, a bright mulatto, is President of the republic, and has been for several years. He is now about 38 years of age, and is a native of Petersburg, (Va.) He is a man of undoubted character and high intelligence, and is much respected by the citizens of the young republic. We may here add, on the authority of a letter from a friend, that President Roberts recently visited Paris, where he had an interview with Louis Napoleon, who received him in the kindest manner, presented him with a vessel-of-war, and offered him any ammunition, ordnance, or military clothing that he might stand in need of. The British Government also, some time since, presented him with a small vessel-of-war; and both Powers have formally recognised the independence of the Republic of Liberia.—*Phil. Inquirer.*

The Delaware and Hudson Bank, Tom's river, and the Farmers' Bank, Freehold, (in New Jersey,) have given notice of their intention to close up. Various others of the banks which sprang up so suddenly and numerously in our State under the banking law of 1850 have during the present year been calling in their bills and redeeming their securities. The amendment to the banking law compelling them to become local institutions, and to give a par value to their currency in the State, has been the cause of this, and shows that the concerns were mere brokers' speculations, which were of no benefit to the communities in which they were located, a regular banking business not being sufficient to sustain them. The operation of the law has been directly the reverse upon the free banks of regular character, they having been engaged during the past year in increasing their capital and extending their business. The Newark City Bank, the Bank at Paterson, the Hightstown, and the Bordentown banks are of the latter character. It is said that the New York broking influence intends to make vigorous exertion in the Legislature this winter for the repeal of the amendments, and endeavor again to make New Jersey the sphere for their wildcat operations.—*Newark Advertiser.*

NEW YORK METROPOLITAN TAILORING Establishment, and United States Military and Naval Depot, 333 Broadway, corner of Anthony street.

George P. Fox, Tailor and Cloth Importer, intends waiting upon his friends and customers to receive orders, about the first or second week of December, 1852, at Willard's Hotel, Pennsylvania avenue, Washington. nov 17—eodtf

NEW FURNITURE AND HOUSEKEEPING Goods, at the Furnishing Rooms of N. M. McGREGOR, on 7th street, opposite to the Exchange Bank. My assortment is now very full and complete, comprising almost every article required in housekeeping, and prices lower than ever. I enumerate in part—

50 mahogany and walnut Sofas and Tete-a-tete, in hair-cloth, plush, and damask
25 mahogany Rockers and Arm-Chairs
A large assortment of mahogany and marble Centre and Sofa Tables
Mahogany and walnut dressing and plain Bureaus
Do do Wardrobes
Do do Parlor Chairs, in haircloth, and plush
Commodes, Whatnots Etagiers
A large assortment of Secretaries and Bookcases
French and Cottage Bedsteads, painted Cottage Sets
Extension Dining Tables
Gilt and mahogany frame Mirrors
Cane and wood-seat Chairs
Feather Beds, hair and shuck Mattresses.

Persons wishing to furnish are invited to call and examine the stock.
oct 27—3taw6wif [Rock. Jour., Marlb. Gaz.]

NEW FANCY GOODS.—Twenty-eight cases, containing the most extensive assortment of FANCY GOODS, imported expressly for this city, have been opened, and the articles are now ready for sale at our saleroom, Brown's Marble Building.

To describe the variety of articles would require too great a space. We enumerate some of the most costly and attractive articles in the list:

The first to command public admiration is a Papier Mache Cabinet, made for the London Fair, an article of admiration for the beauty of the work and perfection of design. An attempt to describe it would fail to give a correct idea of its beauty; it must be seen to be appreciated. Of the same material we have—

Several Chairs, magnificently inlaid and painted, intended for reception and boudoir
Tables, inlaid Etagere, Music Stand
Pupitre, Papeterie, and Music Folios
Work Boxes, &c. Also, several extra rich Ebony solid silver mounted Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases
Ebony, Rose-wood, India-wood, richly inlaid in silver and pearl, Writing Desks, for ladies; the largest assortment ever imported into this city
Superior Morocco and Russia portable Dressing Boxes, with silver and steel implements, upward of forty different patterns
Large assortment of Ladies' Work Boxes of every style, some of the richest imported: Gold and silver furnished, French and English Rose-wood, richly inlaid and plain, without implements
Beautiful real Tortoise Shell Souvenir Card Cases
Porte Monnaies, Cigar Cases
Pin Boxes, with pure silver bas-relief
Do Poudre d'Ecaille, inlaid with gold and silver
Jet Goods of every description
Fans. (Our assortment of Fans exceed in variety of pattern and style any of our previous importations, comprising nearly one hundred patterns.)
Odor Boxes, Bronze figured Candelabras
China Vases for ornaments
Venetian Sacs and Bags for money and handkerchiefs
Silver Card Cases, Silver Dinner Sets, in cases
Gold Pencils, Wine Labels
Several dozen best acromatic Opera Glasses, mounted in pearl and ivory, and japanned, warranted in quality
Plated Ware, Japanned sets Waiters
Plated Card Receivers, Parian Statuary, &c.

Customers and those who may be pleased to favor us with a visit may rest assured that our prices are invariably low, when the superior quality of many of our articles is taken into consideration. By our commercial facility we receive the best and newest Goods manufactured in Europe, and can retail them at the very lowest market prices, often lower than they can be purchased in New York. We desire a call.

T. BASTIANELLI & CO.
Importers of Fancy Goods, Perfumery, Brushes, &c.
nov 16—3tif Brown's Hotel.

LYON'S KATHAIRON FOR THE HAIR, a certain remedy for Baldness, Grey Hair, Dandruff, Nervous Headache, &c., and the most delightful Toilet Article for beautifying and softening the hair in the world.

"The Kathairon has fully restored my hair after a baldness of twelve years."—A. J. Courtwright, 76 Bond street, New York.

Ladies try it; its effect is truly pleasing, far superior to any Lustral or Tricopherous. Sold, in large bottles, for 25 cents, by the principal dealers in Washington; in Georgetown, by J. L. Kidder; Alexandria, by Henry Cook.

E. THOMAS LYON,
sept 29—eo3mif 161 Broadway, New York.

REVIEWS.

FROM THE LONDON ATHENÆUM.

"An Expedition to the Valley of the Great Salt Lake of Utah: including a Description of its Geography, Natural History, and Minerals, and an Analysis of its Waters; with an Authentic Account of the Mormon Settlement. With Illustrations and Maps. By Howard Stansbury, Captain of the Corps of Topographical Engineers, United States Army."

"The Mormons, or Latter-Day Saints, in the Valley of the Great Salt Lake: a History of their Rise and Progress, Peculiar Doctrines, Present Condition, and Prospects, derived from Personal Observation, during a Residence among them. By Lieut. J. W. Gunnison, of the Topographical Engineers. Philadelphia, Lippincott & Co.; London, Low & Co."

The two works here named are the results of an expedition organized by the Government of the United States, in the spring of 1849, for the purpose of exploring and surveying the Great Salt Lake of Utah and its vicinity; a spot doubly interesting at present, as being the scene of that curious social anomaly, the Mormon community; and as constituting a sort of half-way station on the vast route which emigrants have to traverse on their way from the civilized confines of the States to the Eldorado of California and the shores of the Pacific. Capt. Stansbury was the head of this exploring expedition, and Lieut. Gunnison was his assistant. The work of the former consists of an elaborate official report of the progress of the expedition towards the destined spot; of its proceedings there during the autumn of 1849 and the winter of 1849 and 1850; and of its reconnaissance, on its journey back, of a new route through the Rocky Mountains. The captain occupies himself chiefly with the geology, topography, and natural history of the regions traversed or surveyed; glancing but briefly and incidentally at the Mormons and their doings as a community, which subject he leaves to be more fully discussed in the unofficial volume of his assistant, Lieut. Gunnison. The lieutenant's work is, therefore, a kind of appendix to that of the captain, and is to be read in connexion with it. We cannot but wish that the captain had also undertaken the lieutenant's part of the work; for, though the lieutenant has the advantage of a subject of great general interest, he writes in such an unpractised and helpless yet ambitious style that less of coherent and intelligible information regarding the Mormons than might have been expected is to be derived from his account of them. Capt. Stansbury, on the other hand, writes in a plain, clear, and business-like manner; so that what he does say about the Mormonites is more to the purpose than his friend Lieut. Gunnison's more ample descriptions.

The existence of a vast lake of salt water somewhere amid the wilds west of the Rocky Mountains has been known since 1689; when Baron La Houtan wrote an account, which, however, seems to have been as much indebted to imagination as to observation, of his discoveries in that region. Some attempts have since that time been made to explore its shores; but Capt. Stansbury's party are the first white men that have made the circuit of its waters. The results of the Captain's observations, which were carried on with much skill and immense labor, make the circumference of the lake, exclusive of offsets, to be 291 miles. The neighborhood around is on the same gigantic scale, consisting of deserts sixty and seventy miles across, separated from each other by precipitous rocky eminences of great elevation. Many of these deserts Capt. Stansbury says would furnish extended plains, absolutely level, upon which a degree of the meridian could be measured to great advantage.

This inland sea is believed by Capt. Stansbury to have been in a past age of infinitely greater extent. He says:

"Upon the slope of a ridge connected with this plain thirteen distinct successive benches or watermarks were counted, which had evidently at one time been washed by the lake, and must have been the result of its action continued for some time at each level. The highest of these is now about two hundred feet above the valley, which has itself been left by the lake, owing probably to gradual elevation occasioned by subterraneous causes. If this supposition be correct, and all appearances conspire to support it, there must have been here at some former period a vast *inland sea*, extending for hundreds of miles; and the isolated mountains which now tower from the flats, forming its western and southwestern shores, were doubtless huge islands, similar to those which now rise from the diminished waters of the lake."

The first view that the party obtained of this extraordinary lake is well described in the following words:

"At our feet and on each side lay the waters of the Great Salt Lake, which we had so long and so ardently desired to see. They were clear and calm, and stretched far to the south and west. Directly before us, and distant only a few miles, an island rose from 800 to 1,000 feet in height, while in the distance other and larger ones shot up from the bosom of the waters, their summits appearing to reach the clouds. On the west appeared several dark spots, resembling other islands; but the dreamy haze hovering over this still and solitary sea threw its dim, uncertain veil over the more distant features of the landscape, preventing the eye from discerning any one object with distinctness, while it half revealed the whole, leaving ample scope for the imagination of the beholder. The stillness of the grave seemed to pervade both air and water; and, excepting here and there a solitary wild-duck floating motionless on the bosom of the lake, not a living thing was to be seen. The night proved perfectly serene, and a young moon shed its tremulous light upon a sea of profound unbroken silence. I was surprised to find, although so near a body of the saltest water, none of that feeling of invigorating freshness which is always experienced when in the vicinity of the ocean. The bleak and naked shores, without a single tree to relieve the eye, presented a scene so different from what I had pictured in my imagination of the beauties of this far-famed spot, that my disappointment was extreme."

This intense repose is broken at times by the presence of myriads of wild fowl:

"The Salt Lake, which lay about half a mile to the eastward, was covered by immense flocks of wild geese and ducks, among which many swans were seen, being distinguishable by their size and the whiteness of their plumage. I had seen large flocks of these birds before, in various parts of our country, and especially upon the Potomac, but never did I behold any thing like the immense numbers here congregated together. Thousands of acres, as far as the eye could reach, seemed literally covered with them, presenting a scene of busy, animated cheerfulness, in most graceful contrast with the dreary, silent solitude by which we were immediately surrounded."

The water is described as one of the purest and most concentrated brines known in the world—clear and transparent as the diamond; and on analysis it was found to contain twenty per cent. of pure chloride of sodium, with about two per cent. of other salts. Of course such a compound must possess an extraordinarily buoyant property, and Capt. Stansbury thus relates his bathing experiences:

"No one, without witnessing it, can form any idea of the buoyant properties of this singular water. A man may float stretched at full length upon his back, having his head and neck, both his legs to the knee, and both arms to the elbow, entirely out of water. If a sitting position be assumed, with the arms extended to preserve the equilibrium, the shoulders will remain above the surface. The water is nevertheless extremely difficult to swim in, on account of the constant tendency of the lower extremities to rise above it. The brine, too, is so strong that the least particle of it getting into the eyes produces the most acute pain; and, if accidentally swallowed, rapid strangulation must ensue. I doubt whether the most expert swimmer could long preserve himself from drowning if exposed to the action of a rough sea."

In many places in the vicinity of this singular lake the ground is thickly covered with salt, presenting a most curious and deceptive appearance:

"The first part of the plain consisted simply of dried mud, with small crystals of salt scattered thickly over the surface. Crossing this, we came upon another portion of it, three miles in width, where the ground was entirely covered with a thin layer of salt in a state of deliquescence, and of so soft a consistence that the feet of our mules sank at every step into the mud beneath. But we soon came upon a portion of the plain where the salt lay in a solid state, in one unbroken sheet, extending apparently to its western border. So firm and strong was this unique and snowy floor that it sustained the weight of our entire train, without in the least giving way or cracking beneath the pressure. Our mules walked upon it as upon a sheet of solid ice. The whole field was crossed by a network of little ridges, projecting about half an inch, as if the salt had expanded in the process of crystallization. I estimated this field to be at least seven miles wide and ten miles in length. How much further it extended northward I could not tell; but if it covered the plain in that direction as it did where we crossed, its extent must have been very much greater. The salt, which was very pure and white, averaged from one-half to three-fourths of an inch in thickness, and was equal in all respects to our finest specimens for table use. Assuming these data, the quantity that here lay upon the ground in one body, exclusive of that in a deliquescent state, amounted to over four and a half millions of cubic yards, or about one hundred millions of bushels."

Amongst the other peculiarities of this region, we are informed that the excessive dryness of the air caused the wood-work of the wagon wheels to shrink so much that there was great danger of their falling asunder, and it was only by sinking them in a stream during the night that the expedition was enabled to proceed with them. From the same cause the wood-work of the mathematical instruments was rent and split—in some cases breaking the tubes, and otherwise causing serious damage. The mirage on the shore of the lake where the ground was moist and oozy was very great, and gave rise to optical illusions the most grotesque and fantastic.

The difficulties which the party had to encounter were very great; so that the journey from Fort Leavenworth, on the Missouri, a distance of less than 1,200 miles, occupied the Expedition about twelve weeks. But the obstacles in the road to the Salt Lake dwindled into insignificance when compared with the difficulties in its immediate vicinity. In one place Capt. Stansbury says:

"At two o'clock in the afternoon we reached the western edge of the plain, when, to our infinite joy, we beheld a small prairie or meadow, covered with a profusion of good green grass, through which meandered a small stream of pure fresh running water, among clumps of willows and wild roses, artemisia and rushes. It was a most timely and welcome relief to our poor famished animals, who had now been deprived of almost all sustenance for more than sixty hours, during the greater part of which time they had been in constant motion. It was, indeed, nearly as great a relief to me as to them, for I had been doubtful whether even the best mule we had could have gone more than half a dozen miles further. Several of them had given out in crossing the last plain, and we had to leave them and the baggage behind, and to return for it afterward. Another day without water, and the whole train must have inevitably perished. Both man and beast being completely exhausted, I remained here three days for refreshment and rest. Moreover, we were now to prepare for crossing another desert of seventy miles, which, as my guide informed me, still lay between us and the southern end of the lake. He had passed over it in 1845 with Fremont, who had lost ten mules and several horses in effecting the passage, having afterward encamped on the same ground now occupied by our little party."

The importance of the exploration so gallantly conducted by Capt. Stansbury is indicated by the fact that the Valley of the Great Salt Lake is the only point between the Missouri and the Pacific Ocean whence supplies of provisions can be procured; and it is of the utmost consequence, therefore, that it should be considered in any scheme for a road across this vast continent to California.

The number of emigrants to the "Diggings" had been so great that Capt. Stansbury described the road as being as broad and well beaten as any turnpike road in the country; but the dangers and difficulties which the emigrants have to encounter, from the want of bridges or ferries, and more especially from the terrible scarcity of water, which causes hundreds of cattle to die on the road, thus forcing the emigrants to abandon nearly all they possess, glad to escape with their own lives, are numerous and terrible in the extreme. The evidences of these sufferings meet the traveller's eye all along the route, but especially as he approaches the district of the Great Salt Lake. The road is strewed with the carcases of horses and cattle which have fallen exhausted from fatigue and thirst, or poisoned by the saline springs; dozens of wagons lie on the road in heaps, burnt, disabled, or abandoned; hundreds of pounds of bacon and other provisions thrown away from the failure of the means of transport; and with these lie in confused abandonment almost every article of household furniture and every sort of cooking utensil that can be imagined. For hundreds of miles the prairie is covered with excellent clothing, harness, ploughs, miners', blacksmiths', and carpenter's tools of every possible variety, together with bar iron, steel, and other materials of industry, excellent scientific instruments and books of every description, collected doubtless with much labor and great sacrifice, and carried with infinite trouble and anxiety a distance of perhaps two thousand miles, to be at last left to rot on the road through this terrible and extraordinary country. No wonder, then, that a vast number of those who set out full of health and vigor either terminate their hopes and fears in these dreary solitudes, or retrace their steps with sad hearts and shattered frames.

Capt. Stansbury's party frequently passed from four to six graves of emigrants in a day, many of them recently made—nameless but sad mementoes of disappointed hopes and sanguine enterprise. Scarcely a day passed in which they did not meet some party of emigrants returning in wretched plight, all that they possessed sold, given away, or abandoned. Some of the men attached to this Expedition disgraced themselves by abandoning it for the land of promised gold. One party of these, as the Captain afterwards heard, were stripped by the Indians of every article they possessed, and were left to find their way to California in the most miserable plight.

An amusing instance is here recorded of the way in which an ingenious emigrant met a difficulty. Having a number of kegs of brandy which he was compelled to leave in the prairie, he buried his cherished cordial in the earth, covered it like a grave, and placed at the head a full and particular, if not *true*, account of the deceased—his name, age, where he was "raised," and when he fell, being set forth in remarkably distinct characters. Further on, he sold the brandy to some traders, who easily found the affecting memorial, and drew the *spirit* from its repose.

We have often heard curious anecdotes of the prairie dog, but none more strange than those related by Capt. Stansbury, which, from the evidently cautious character of the narrator, demand attention. He says that the holes in the ground in which these little creatures live are shared by the rattlesnake; several instances of which came under the observation of the party. But, what is still more extraordinary, we are told that a little white burrowing owl (*Stryx cunicularia*) is also frequently found taking up its abode in the same domicil; and this strange association of reptile, bird, and beast seem to live together in perfect harmony and peace. The Captain does not give this latter fact on his personal voucher, but says that he has been assured of it from so many, so various, and such credible sources, that he could not doubt it.

On its way home the Expedition succeeded in striking out a shorter route through the chain of the Rocky Mountains, making a saving of sixty-one miles in the road from the Great Salt Lake to Fort Bridger, on the Green river, a distance of about four hundred miles. The newly-discovered road has also the great advantage of being very nearly in a perfectly straight line.

Next week we shall return to these volumes for some interesting particulars relating to the new Mormon settlement in the valley of this great Salt Lake.

FOR RENT, one of the largest and most commodious Storerooms in Washington, under Brown's Hotel, about fifty yards from Pennsylvania avenue, at the corner of 6th and C streets. For further information inquire at the office, in Brown's Hotel. nov 15—d1wif

By JAMES C. McGUIRE, Auctioneer.

PEWS IN ST. JOHN'S CHURCH FOR SALE at Public Auction.—On Saturday, the 11th of December next ensuing, at 12 o'clock M., the following-named Pews in St. John's Church, at the corner of H street north and 16th street west, now owned by the Church, will be offered for sale at the Church at public auction, viz:

On the Ground-floor—
Nos. 3, 4, 13, 14, 15, 19, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 33, 34, 35, 38, 40, 41, 46, 57, 59, 61, 62, 63, 66, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 75, 77, 78, 84, 88, 91, 92, 96, 98, 101, 102, and 103.

In the Gallery—
Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, and 28.

Most of these Pews are eligibly situated, and among the best in the Church. Any of them can be bought at private sale at valuation, on application to the Treasurer, at any time previous to the sale.

The terms of sale are, one fourth of the purchase money to be paid in hand, one-fourth in four months, one-fourth in eight months, and the remaining fourth in twelve months from the day of sale. The purchasers to give notes with approved endorsers for the deferred payments, bearing interest from the day of sale. And on failure to comply with these terms within ten days after the sale, the Vestry reserve the right of reselling the said Pews, or any of them, at the risk and expense of the purchasers so in default.

JAS. C. McGUIRE,
nov 12—eo&dsif (Union) Auctioneer.

CHAMPAGNE WINES, BRANDY, LIQUORS, &c.—Just received a large supply of Champagne Wines, direct importations from Havre—

275 baskets, quarts, and pints, in perfect order, of high grades and selected brands, for this market.
Heidseick's, Boker's, Verzanay
Bocha's, Moelt's, Mac Saturne Inoys, &c.
Also, a few half-pipes of old superior pure Brandies
Otard's, Hennessey's, Old London Dock, Jean Louis, Martel, and A. Seignette Brandies

WINES.

Madeira, Pale and Brown Sherries
Old Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin, Sparkling Hock
Stein Wine, Chateau Margot
Claret, St. Julian, Maraschino, and Curracoa and Annisseed Cordials
English Pickles, Brown Stout and English Ale, &c.
Chow-Chow, Sardines, &c. For sale by
GEO. & THOS. PARKER & CO.
nov 3—3taw1mif Opposite Brown's Hotel.

SUGAR, COFFEE, TEAS, &c.—Landing this day from schooner Empire a large supply of fresh selected Groceries, &c., to say—

30 hhds. prime Porto Rico and Cuba Sugars
75 packages Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered Sugars
115 half-chests fresh new Gunpowder, Imperial, Young Hyson, Pouchong, and Souchong Teas, all of late importations.
150 bags old Java, Maracaibo, Rio, Mocha, and Burnt Coffees

ALSO—

Raisins, Soft-shelled Almonds, &c.
Pickles, Preserves, Catsups, and Extracts
Chow-Chow, Anchovy Paste and Sardines
Olive Oil, Spices,

Daily National Intelligencer.

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NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE AMAZON AND THE ATLANTIC SLOPES OF SOUTH AMERICA.—No. III.

The Republic of Paraguay lies between the parallels of 22 deg. and 28 deg. south latitude. It may be said, therefore, to be *extra*-tropical.

The Brazilian province of Matto Grosso lies between the parallel of seven degrees south and the Tropic of Capricorn. It is *inter*-tropical. Its productions, therefore, it may be supposed, are different in many respects from those of Paraguay.

This province, in its greatest length and breadth, measures sixteen degrees of latitude by sixteen degrees of longitude.

Passing midway through it on a zigzag course from east to west is the great "divide," which separates the waters of the Amazon from the waters of the Rio de la Plata. From one end of this ridge to the other, from the Atlantic to the Andes, gold, diamonds, and precious stones are dug from its sides or washed from its streams.

On the northern slopes of it the Tocantins, the Chingu, the Tapajos, and the Madeira, tributaries to the Amazon, and larger than any of the rivers of Europe, take their rise. Also, the Paranahiba, which empties directly into the Atlantic, has its sources among the northern ravines of this auriferous slope.

On its southern declivities the fountain-heads of the Parana and Paraguay are found sending forth bright sparkling streams, which, like threads of silver, are seen winding their way through the most luxuriant vegetation and over sands of gold and pebbles interspersed with brilliants, to unite and swell out into the mighty "river of silver," as the La Plata is called.

Let us therefore leave the country of old Francia for that of Matto Grosso and Brazil.

The traveller leaving the republic, and ascending the Paraguay to the celebrated gold and diamond region of Matto Grosso, finds on either hand as he goes up a charming country diversified with pampas and groves of great beauty and extent.

Turning up the Mondingo, which comes in from the east, and ascending the same seventy or eighty miles, he comes to the village of Miranda.

The people in the neighborhood are industrious. They raise large herds of cattle and great numbers of horses. They cultivate in great abundance sugar-cane, Indian corn, pulse, manioc, and cotton. The climate is salubrious and delightful—many of the inhabitants reaching the age of 100 years.

It was here that Dr. Weddell, the botanist, saw the "nicaya" with its elegant foliage, the fruit of which was described by the Indians to be of an oblong form, and to contain a natural confection of which they are very fond.

Throughout this region they have immense quantities of the beautiful violet and other ornamental woods, which are used for firewood; for, though of great value in the cabinet-shop, the people here have no other way, notwithstanding their fine navigable streams, of getting these woods to the seaboard except on the backs of mules

Returning to the Paraguay, the scene is enlivened by *the immense* herds that are feeding upon the now evergreen pastures of the plains. The value of these herds consists chiefly in their horns and hides.

The village of Poconé, at the mouth of the Cuyaba, is one of the most flourishing places in the interior of Brazil. Castelnau says (and, until otherwise stated, he is my chief authority for what follows) that as many as 8,000 or 10,000 head of cattle are owned by single individuals in that village.

Passing Poconé on the right, and taking the left fork of the river which retains the name of Paraguay, we reach, at the distance of about 150 miles above it, the frontier Brazilian fort of Villa Maria.

The guns that are mounted in this fort were brought up the Amazon to the Tapajos, thence by that river up the Arinas, thence by portage across the diamond regions to the headwaters of the Cuyaba into the Paraguay, and so up stream to Villa Maria.

On the west there are several fine rivers, which, rising in Bolivia and Brazil, fall into the Paraguay above the mouth of the Cuyaba. Several of these streams interlock with the headwaters of the Madeira, which is to the Amazon what the Missouri is to the Mississippi. I shall have occasion again to speak of these tributaries, of the splendid country watered by them, and of the portage between them.

Villa Maria is in the midst of the great ipecacuanha region of Matto Grosso. In 1814 Francisco Real was sent to explore the diamond region of this province. But it turned out with him as I apprehend it would turn out with the pioneers of commerce now: as rich in diamonds as are the streams and gravel-beds of this province, the riches of the vegetable were found greatly to exceed those of the mineral kingdom.

This immense natural plantation includes within one field an area of three thousand square miles. The crop is perennial, and may be gathered the year round. One expert hand may collect fifteen pounds of this root in a day, *which* brought in Rio one dollar the pound. The work of an ordinary hand is five pounds the day, and the cost of laborers from three dollars and forty cents to four dollars per month.

Castelnau estimates that from 1830 to 1837 not less than 800,000 pounds of this drug were exported from this province to Rio. This abundant supply brought down its price. But here is the singular feature of this trade: this produce is taken from the very banks of one of the noblest rivers in the world, and transported by mules for the distance of twelve hundred miles to the sea-coast, in spite of Nature's great highway.

The ipecacuanha delights in flat or sandy soil, and is found also in great abundance on the banks of the Vermilho, the Seputuba, and the Cabaçal.

Vanilla is also abundant. Its price when Castelnau was at Villa Maria was sixty cents the pound.

But I intended to follow this intelligent traveller up into the diamond country, and with him to visit the "divide" between the waters of the Paraguay and Tapajos.

Ascending the Cuyaba, which is the principal Brazilian tributary of the Paraguay, about 150 miles from its mouth you come to the flourishing city of Cuyaba, the capital of the province of Matto Grosso. It has a population of about 7,000. It carries on a brisk commerce with Rio by caravans numbering from 200 to 300 mules each. This commerce consists of hides, jaguar, and deer-skins, gold dust, diamonds, ipecacuanha, and the like. The freight to Rio is almost $15 the 100 lbs.

Here, perhaps, among all the wonderful things that are found in these great river basins of South America, is the most wonderful of them all—a city the capital of a province larger than all of the "Old Thirteen States" of this Confederacy put together, and occupying on the banks of the La Plata very nearly the relative position which St. Louis occupies on the banks of the Mississippi, carrying on its commerce not by steam and water, but by the mule load, and over such a distance from the sea coast that the time occupied by each caravan in going and returning is from ten to twelve months.

That this state of things should, in the middle of the nineteenth century, be found to exist in the middle of South America, upon one of the finest of steamboat watercourses in the world, whose navigable tributaries are owned by no less than five separate and independent nations, and which the "policy of commerce" has not yet demanded to be thrown wide open to navigation and commerce, will in after times be regarded as more wonderful than any other reality of this wonderful region.

Nay, Brazil has, within a stone's throw of this very capital, and by easy portage, the navigable waters of her own Amazon; and yet so fearful has she been that the steamboat on those waters would reveal to the world the exceeding great riches of this province, that we have here re-enacted under our own eyes a worse than Japanese policy, for it excludes from settlement and cultivation, from commerce and civilization, the finest country in the world; a country which is larger than the continent of Europe, and in which there is an everlasting harvest of the choicest fruits of the earth.

Cuyaba is in the midst of the gold region. The metal is found in veins, among the pebbles at the bottom of the brooks, and in fine grains in the soil. After every rain the servants and children may be seen gathering it from the washings of the streets in Cuyaba.

They get in this city a drug from the Amazon called *guarana*, of which the consumption is enormous, and to which medicinal virtues the most astonishing are ascribed.

On the head-waters of the Cuyaba is the celebrated diamond district of Brazil; and though in this day of sober realities it cannot be said that the city of Diamentino, the principal village of the district, has its streets paved with diamonds, yet these jewels are found there, mixed with the earth, like gold in the "diggings" of California.

Just before Castelnau was there a man planting a post to which to tie his mule found a diamond of nine carats. The children here wash the earth in the streets for gold, and diamonds are sometimes found in the crops of the fowls.

This stone is found at the bottom of the streams, and the most celebrated for it are the Ouro, the Diamentino, and the Santa Anna, in their whole length, the Areias, the San Franciscos, of which there are three, and on the Paraguay itself for a considerable distance down the main stream.

The Sumidouro, which is on the Amazonian side of this ridge, is said also to be exceedingly rich in diamonds.

A Spaniard, one Don Simon, with his slaves, washing on the Santa Anna during the dry season *only*, got in four years 7,000 carats of diamonds.

Castelnau estimates the whole yield of diamonds from Brazil to the end of 1849 at near $80,000,000.

It is the mineral wealth of this water-shed between the La Plata and the Amazon, operating with its gold and its diamonds upon the cupidity of her counsellors, that has been the curse of Brazil.

At first the diamonds belonged to the Crown, and no person was allowed to visit the diamond district unless under the strictest surveillance. Military posts were established throughout the whole region to prevent people from gathering its mineral wealth.

Suppose the United States had established military posts in California to prevent the people from going there and digging for gold, what would have been the condition of that State now in comparison to what it is? It would have been like the interior of Brazil now is.

The policy of Brazil has been not only to shut out commerce, but to shut up from observation the wonderful resources, capabilities, and capacities of the finest country in the world; and, among the immense treasures which lie dormant and undeveloped there, I class the precious stones and metals as among the least of the truly valuable.

There is now in Rio the original of an order issued when Humboldt was travelling in South America, ordering that great man to be made prisoner should he once set foot on Brazilian territory.

And it has been but two or three years ago that application was made by this Government to that of Brazil for permission to send a steamer up the Amazon to explore it, not for the benefit of the United States alone, but for the good of commerce, science, and the world. Permission was refused. The consequence was, two officers of the navy were ordered to cross over the Andes from Lima, and descend the Amazon as they might. One of these officers (Lieut. Herndon, U. S. N.) has just returned, and is now engaged with his report; the other (Lieut. Gibbon) is still on his way down.

Thus, in consequence of this Japanese spirit that still lingers in Brazil, our officers, in the pursuit of science and of knowledge for the benefit of the human family, were by this dog-in-the-manger policy compelled to undergo all sorts of exposures, and living on monkeys and scacows, to descend that mighty river from its sources to its mouth on rafts, in dug-outs, and upon such floating things as they could find.

On the ridge to the north of Diamentino, Castelnau saw the waters of the La Plata and the Amazon flowing from the same farm:

"We found (says he) one of the very sources of the Amola, (a tributary of the Cuyaba,) which rises in a ravine of the plateau, and flows toward the south; it is N. N. W. from the fork of it, which they say is a little more elevated. The two sources unite almost immediately in the valley to form the Amola, which crosses the road of Kebo. The farm of Estivado, where we were, is situated on one of the most interesting points which this continent presents. There, in fact, and at a few steps one from the other, arise the sources of two of the greatest rivers in the world—the Amazon and the La Plata. It may one day be very easy to establish a communication between these gigantic streams; for the master of the house, as he told us himself, had attempted, simply for the purpose of irrigating his garden, to turn the waters of one river into the bed of the other. The source of the river Estivado, the true branch of the Arinos, is found in a hollow in the plateau, whose shed is turned toward the north about 650 feet east of the house of the same name; and 275 feet west of this appears in a little grove the source of an affluent of the Zombador, which is known to be one of the tributaries of the Cuyaba.

"The farm of Estivado is therefore on the dividing line of the waters which flow north and those which flow south. The same phenomenon is observed near Macu: in the times of great floods there is a torrent whose waters at a certain point separate in such a manner that on the one hand they flow to the Cuyaba and on the other to the Tapajos.

"All this great plateau is on the dividing line of the waters. The superintendent of Estivado told us that once a canoe had been carried from Cuyaba in the Arinos by means of a portage of only four leagues across the Chapola, and the proprietor of Macu had proposed to establish this communication."

Diamentino carries on a direct trade with Para, by the Arinas, the Tapajos, and Amazon. The place of embarkation is ten leagues from the village, and the voyage up and down, thence to Para, occupies eight months. The Tapajos is said to be sickly.

The foreign merchandise that reaches Diamentino by this route is sold at an advance, on the average, of eight hundred and fifty per cent. on its price in Para, which is some fifty or one hundred per cent. on New York prices.

Were this trade large, as at present it is not, and without steamboat navigation can never be, Pennsylvania no doubt would rejoice in it; for iron in Diamentino and the province of Matto Grosso generally sells at $25 the 100 lbs.—*five hundred and fifty dollars the ton!*—a price which ought surely to satisfy the iron men of any country. Salt sells at $18 the 100 lbs.; flour at $40 per barrel.

Castelnau quotes the Para and Diamentino prices of thirty-four of the principal foreign articles of trade between the two places, and the average advance in Diamentino upon these Para prices is, as I have stated, 850 per cent

Passing from this benighted country over into Bolivia, Castelnau came to an entirely different sort of people. Industrious and thriving, the Bolivians, as they contemplate their lovely rivers, the Pilcamayo and the Madeira, sigh for the steamboat and the free navigation of the La Plata and the Amazon.

The Pilcamayo takes its rise under the south wall of their beautiful "Silver City," as Chuquisca is called. The Vernejo, another large Bolivian tributary of the La Plata, has its source further south. After a course of a thousand miles to the southward and eastward, these streams empty into the Paraguay; and so anxious is Bolivia for the navigation of these rivers, that she has, I am told, offered a bonus of twenty thousand dollars to the first steamboat that will ascend the Pilcamayo to the head of steam navigation.

Chuquisca stands on a spur of a mountain which juts out from the Andes, and constitutes the divide between the head-waters of the Pilcamayo and the Madeira. This latter, taking its rise under the north wall of this city, and joining a tributary which comes down from the city of Cochabamba, takes a sweep of some three hundred miles to the southward and eastward; then, recovering itself, and swollen by the numerous tributaries received by the way, it turns north towards the Amazon, and flows by Santa Cruz de la Sierra—the capital of the republic—a magnificent sheet of water.

From the two first-named cities, by the windings of the Madeira to the ocean, the distance is upwards of two thousand miles, more than half of which is in Bolivian territory. Well may that Republic, therefore, sigh for river steamers and the right of way up and down the Amazon.

The climate of Bolivia is one of the finest tropical climates in the world. Indeed, its climates and productions may be considered to include those of all the habitable portions of the globe.

Here, one seated at the foot of a mountain, and surrounded with the luscious fruits of the tropics, may, casting his eye up towards the snow-capped peak above him, take in at one view the whole range of the vegetable gammut. Beginning with the Chiremoya, the pine-apple, the orange, and the vanilla, as they cast their fragrance around, he passes through, as he ascends, groves of the olive and the vine, the peach and the pear, until finally, having completed the vegetable notation in the order of production through the Torrid and the Temperate zones, he reaches the Frigid, and with its cap of snow he finds the summit crowned with the mosses and the lichens of the Polar regions.

About one-half of Bolivia is in the valley of the Amazon; one-fourth in the valley of the La Plata; and the rest, which is not desert or mountain, is in the valley of Lake Titicaca, that inland basin in which the Incas and civilization of Peru had their origin.

I will in my next speak of Bolivia and her Amazonian water-shed. INCA.

No. IV.

Bolivia has but one seaport on the Pacific: that is Cobija, an open roadstead, and a miserable village at the head of the great desert of Atacama. The land transportation between this port and the agricultural districts of the Republic is too rough, too tedious, and too expensive to admit of its becoming a commercial emporium. The direction in which Bolivia looks for an outlet to market for her produce is along her navigable watercourses that empty into the Amazon, and then down that stream to the sea, where the winds and the currents are such as to require that produce to pass by our doors. Bolivia understands this, and her President has expressed the most earnest desire to draw closely the bonds of friendship, commerce, and navigation which are destined to bind his country to this.

Bolivia, we have seen, owns navigable streams that are tributary both to the Amazon and the La Plata. The free air of heaven and the glad waters of the earth were put here by the Almighty for the well-being of mankind. "Use without exhaustion" is the only condition annexed by the laws of man to the air and water being considered as the common property of the world.

Have not, therefore, Bolivia and the seven other independent nations that own navigable streams emptying into the Amazon or the La Plata, but which do not own its mouth, the right to follow and to "use without exhaustion" each its own navigable waters to the sea? And does not the "policy of commerce" require the enforcement of that right, so far as it concerns any or all of these eight upland nations which may wish to trade with us and the rest of the world through those natural channels and commercial highways?

This is one of the questions that I purpose to consider; but, before showing who it is that by a Japanese policy here at our doors is shutting out commerce from the finest portions of the world, I wish to show that the free navigation of the Amazon is not an abstraction, but that there are now there, in actual existence, all the elements of a profitable, large, and growing commerce, and that therefore the question is one of practical importance. I will speak of the productions of this interesting—I had almost said classic—land.

In the Puna country of Bolivia we find the llama, the vicuna, and the alpaca. Immense flocks of sheep feed in its pastures and lie down upon its hills.

My friend Lieut. Gibbon, who about two years ago was sent with Lieut. Herndon, by the Navy Department, to explore the Amazon from its sources to its mouth, writes that it is a wool-growing country, that immense flocks of sheep are tended there; indeed, he says the country is over-populated.

Speaking a few weeks since with a Northern manufacturer upon this subject, he informed me that he had then just bought $100,000 worth of this Puna wool, which, instead of coming down the Amazon, in sight of which almost it was clipped, the Japanese policy that keeps the mouth of that river closed had compelled to go up into the region of the clouds in order that it might cross the Andes and reach the free waters of the Pacific. Its voyage was then around Cape Horn to Boston.

Chuquisaca, or the "city of silver," is situated, as already stated, on the "divide" between the Amazon and the La Plata. On one side the waters of the Pilcamago flow south, on the other those of the Madeira flow north, on their way to the "king of rivers."

Near by Chuquisaca is Potosi. Here we pass from the regions of gold and diamonds to those of quicksilver and silver.

Since the discovery of the mines of Potosi there have been extracted from them sixteen hundred millions of dollars. The vein is said to be as rich now as ever it was, but it is not worked for the want of mechanical force, such as steam and the facilities of commerce alone can give.

It is from the Atlantic slopes of Bolivia that we get the bark for the manufacture of quinine. The cinchona, or Peruvian bark as it is called, is gathered there on those navigable water-courses of the Atlantic, and taken thence, on the backs of sheep and asses, six hundred miles across the Andes to the Pacific.

Two million dollars' worth of this bark was gathered there in the last year. Does not this afford a commercial basis sufficient to support steam navigation up the Amazon to Bolivia? Bolivia has there a thrifty and industrious population of a million and a half, whose commercial wants would be supplied by this new route. One of her cities, Potosi, has been supplied with water at the cost of $3,000,000 to construct the works. Can commerce with such a people be an abstraction? The productions of the eastern slopes of Bolivia are thus described by Castelnau:

The productions of the country are in great variety.

Sugar cane, which is gathered eight months after planting, is the staple of the province of Circado.

Coffee, successfully cultivated in this province, as well as in that of Chiquitos, yields fruit in two years after being planted, requiring but the slightest care.

The cacao, recently introduced into these two provinces, bears in three or four years at most.

The tamarind, which succeeds in the same localities, but especially in the country of Chiquitos, requires five years.

Cotton yields annual crops: there are two species, the white and the yellow.

Tobacco grows, so to speak, without cultivation in the province of Valle-Grande, in which it is the principal article of trade.

Indigo, of which there are three cultivated species and one wild, is equally abundant.

Maize ripens in three months, without regard to season. It is cultivated more particularly in the province of Circado.

The Cassada produces in eight months after planting. There are two species of it—the one sweet, the other bitter; the former is a substitute for the potato, and even for bread itself; the latter serves only to make starch.

There are many varieties or species of bananas, which produce a year after planting. They are cultivated especially in the province of Circado.

Two species of rice, white and red, cultivated both in the province of Circado and Chiquitos, yielding crops every four or six months. It is said to grow wild in the country of Chiquitos.

The vine, which flourishes particularly in the province of Cordillera, when it was cultivated in the missions until the epoch of independence, is not now made use of. It will perhaps hereafter be one of the principal products of that country.

Wheat, barley, and the potato could be cultivated with advantage in the provinces of Chiquitos and Cordillera, but at this time they are neglected except in the province of Valle-Grande.

The culture of coca has commenced in the province of Circado, where it is found wild; so, also, the quinquina on the mountains of Sanuipata.

As already mentioned, fruit abounds in this region—oranges, lemons, citrons, figs, papayas, pomegranates, muskmelons, watermelons, chirimoyas, which the Brazilians call *fruta do conde*, pine apples, &c. The last mentioned of these fruits grows wild and in great abundance in the woods of Chiquitos. We met with it particularly the day before our arrival at Santa Ana; it is fine flavored, but leaves such a burning sensation in the mouth that I bitterly repented having tasted it.

In the province are gathered in great abundance jalap, quinquina bark, sarsaparilla, vanilla, voucou, copahu, ipecacuanha, caoutchouc, copal, &c.

Dye-woods, cabinet-woods, and building timber abound. The inhabitants gather with care great quantities of gums, roots, and barks to which they attribute medicinal virtues of every kind. At several points in the department, especially in the provinces of Valle-Grande and Cordillera, are found iron and traces of mercury. Gold is found in the province of Circado, near the pueblo de San-Xavia. Mines of silver were worked in the mountains of Colchiis by the Jesuits. Don Sebastian Rancos, while he was Governor of Chiquitos, announced to the Government that diamonds of a very fine water had been found in the brooks about Santo-Corazon.

So anxious is Bolivia for the introduction of the steamboat upon her rivers that she has offered for it, in fee simple, twenty thousand square miles of her richest lands.

To add to the interest, the resources, the charms, and wealth of this country, there are the hot springs of Tolata, with their wonderful properties. The ruins of Camaipata and Tiahuanaco, which, with their symbols and their hieroglyphic records, tell of a people anterior to the Incas, and, in the opinion of Castelnau, as superior to them in civilization as the conquerors were.

The forests of the Madeira valley, the passage through which, notwithstanding all that he had seen on his way from Rio through Brazil to this point excited to raptures the imagination of this observant traveller. "The landscape," says he, "was the most beautiful, and the vegetation, which, changing its aspect every instant, constantly presented new objects to us."

The beautiful valleys of the Cordilleras, which produce the coca plant, were to him objects also of great interest. "This vegetable," says he, "has properties so marvellous that it enables the Indians, without any other nourishment the while, to perform forced marches of five or six days." It is a stimulant, and, by chewing it alone, the Indians will perform journeys of three hundred miles without appearing in the least fatigued.*

In the province of Chichos are many mines of silver and vast herds of cattle.

In the province of Lipaz, where the climate is cold, and the agricultural staple barley, llamas, vicunas, alpacas, with deer and the beautiful chinchillas, abound. Here a kind of copperas called "piedra *lipaz*" is found; also amethyst and other precious stones; and here, too, is a great plain, eighteen by one hundred and twenty miles, covered with salt almost fit for table use.

The Paray, a tributary of the Amazon through the Madeira, is navigable to Cuatro Ojos, which is thirty leagues only from Santa Cruz, the capital of the Republic.

But Lipaz is far to the south. It is of the Amazonian water-shed that I now wish to speak. Though the tributaries of the great branches of the Amazon and the La Plata, of the Madeira, the Topajos, and the Paraguay, so interlap among themselves that it is as difficult to find the "divide" between the Madeira and the Paraguay as it is to find it between the Madeira and the Topajos.

In 1772 Louis Pinto de Souza caused a vessel of considerable size to be transported from the head-waters of the Madeira to those of the La Plata, that he might thus set the example of an inland navigation. The portage between the navigable waters of the two was only two miles and a half.

It is among the upper tributaries of the Madeira that tradition of the country places the lost mines of Urucumaguan, with riches equal in value to the fabulous wealth of the gilded city of Manoa.†

On the banks of this stream are now found placers, which, using only gourds and calabashes for washers, will give the miner his two or three dollars per day.

Lakes, too, are found upon its tributaries, which yield the most abundant supplies of salt. The rivers abound in fish, and the woods with game.

Lieut. Gibbon went to Bolivia to explore the valley of the Madeira, and he is now on his way down that river. The Bolivians hailed him as a benefactor, and afforded him every facility in their power.

While he was in Cochabamba the attention of that Government was called to the subject of establishing on the navigable waters of the Madeira ports of entry to foreign commerce, and of contracting with a company to put steamers on her water-courses. The President of the Republic received the proposition in the most gracious manner.

Hence the valley of the Madeira becomes an object of special interest at this time, and I may therefore be pardoned for lingering in it so long.

Much of that country is unknown, and the stories that are told of its riches and its productions are so dazzling that we of a severe climate, accustomed as we are to a stingy soil, from which its fruits have to be wrung by long and patient labor, are disposed to receive eye-witnesses' accounts of them with some degree of allowance at least.

So far I have made my statements with regard to this subject partly upon the authority of intelligent citizens of that and the neighboring country with whom I have conversed in Peru, and partly upon the authority of M. Castelnau, a man of standing and of erudition, who was sent out by the French Government especially to examine that country, and with whom, therefore, over-coloring would be a crime; and, finally, upon the authority of officers whom also the Government of the United States has sent there for the same purpose.

As being all of a piece with the reports which these give, I quote from the letter of a friend written from Lima last summer, and which was before the publication of Castelnau's travels. Speaking of Bolivia and her enlightened President, that friend says:

"Since I last wrote to you I have made the acquaintance of Don ——, a native of Chili, and whom Gibbon saw at Chochabamba, in Bolivia. This Don is undoubtedly a clever man. He says he has come to Lima to make some arrangement concerning the monopoly of Peruvian bark. * * * * However that may be, he pretends that Belzu, the President of Bolivia, is favorably disposed towards us, and would grant privileges to a steam navigation company, were application made to him in due form. As I know of no other individual in Bolivia with whom I can communicate on the subject of Amazonian navigation, I did not hesitate to make use of him, for in my opinion there is no time to be lost, if the United States intend to secure the interior trade of South America for its citizens.

"Don —— declares that the Marmori is navigable for steamers from a point near Cochabamba to its confluence with the Guapari or Itenez, and so onward to the junction of the latter with the Beni, forming together the Rio Madeira; that the Cachulas, or falls of the Madeira, are neither impassable nor formidable, and may be easily ascended by steamers, as there is plenty of water and no rocks. To prove this, he asserts that a Brazilian schooner ascended the Marmori to Trinidad, and fired a salute at that place about two years ago. After passing the falls, the river is of course navigable to the Amazon. Admitting this statement to be true, and I am inclined to believe it, as the Brazilians constantly ascend the Itenez to Matto Grasso, there is open navigation from Para to within a few leagues of Cochabamba, at least 2,000 miles, and this is not so incredible when we consider the length of the navigation on the Missouri river. The accessibility of the Bolivian rivers will, however, be ascertained with greater certainty after Gibbon has passed through the Cachculos of the Madeira, as it is to be hoped that he will sound, and otherwise minutely examine, the different rapids of that river and correct the errors which —— says are in the chart made by Palacios, a copy of which I sent you by Mr. O'Brien for Herndon.

"The account —— gives of the products of the country lying on the banks of the Marmori is very glowing. He says that the richest cocoa and coffee grows almost wild, and that the greater part of the former is consumed by the monkeys and birds, for the want of means of transporting it to a market. Sugar-cane of gigantic dimensions is found every where; white and yellow cotton, of a staple equal to Sea Island. Several kinds of cascarilla grow in abundance, as also sarsaparilla and gums, ornamental and other woods, and honey and wax in immense quantities. Crossing the Marmori from Exaltacion to the southwest, you arrive at the river Machuno, which, according to ——, is a small Pactoters; and he assures me that the whole country between the Marmori and the Itenez, from latitude 14° to the north, is a gold district as rich as California. *My* opinion decidedly is, that the whole country traversed by the rivers opening, from the slope of the Eastern Cordilleras, from Santa Cruz de la Tierra, in Bolivia, to the mouth of the Ucayali, in Peru, is one immense gold and silver region, gold being found in the flats near the rivers and silver in the mountains. I will venture to predict that the same region contains diamonds and other precious stones, and probably some unknown to the lapidary at present.

"The silver mines of Carabaya were immensely productive when worked by Salcedo; so much so, that the Vice Regal Government trumped up an accusation against him, tried, and ordered his execution, to obtain possession of the mines by confiscation. The attempt failed, as the Indians, who were devoted to Salcedo, refused to give any information to the Government respecting the mines, and they have remained unworked up to the present time. Gold is known to exist in considerable quantities at Carabaya, and in the Pampa del Sacramento. I have seen specimens from the former place. But gold is the least attraction for emigration to Bolivia; the soil and its products are the source from which the wanderers from foreign lands are to find plenty and happiness. The climate is said to be good, and the Indians, except on the lower part of the Beni, peaceable and well disposed to the whites. In short, according to ——, the east of Bolivia affords the greatest sphere for trade and colonization.

"Without, however, placing implicit credence on what —— states, I determined to avail myself of the influence he undoubtedly possesses with President Belzu to forward, as far as possible, our plan of opening the navigation of the Amazon, and to prevent as much as I could the success of the Brazilian policy of exclusion. Having ascertained from —— that 'Guarazos,' a village of four hundred inhabitants, situated at the junction of the Marmori with the Itenez, on the Bolivian side, and 'Exaltacion,' a town of four thousand inhabitants, were the principal places on the Marmori below the town of Trinidad, I proposed to him to write to Belzu and induce him to declare those places ports of entry for foreign commerce. He caught at the idea at once, and said it was '*mus luminosa*,' and wrote to the President by the last post upon the subject. He says that Belzu has declared that he will make no concessions to the Brazilians; that the *Norte Americanos* are the people for him, as they will bring wealth, force, and civilization to Bolivia.

"I cannot doubt that the Bolivian Government will declare the places mentioned above, viz. Guarazos and Exaltacion, ports of entry to foreign commerce. In that event there will be one great point gained. It will show that Bolivia wishes to open commercial relations with us; therefore, we can insist that Brazil shall not throw any impediment in the way of our trade with that Republic. Unfortunately, we, as individuals, have neither the power nor the means of carrying out this gigantic, this magnificent plan of opening the finest and most extensive region of the globe to population and civilization. We have gone on so far unaided by the counsel, or even the countenance of the General Government, with the exception of ——. For myself, I feel full of this vast subject, for I know that within less than one hundred leagues of me is the margin of those great solitudes, replete with riches and occupying the wild space where millions of the human race might dwell in plenty and happiness; where nature annually wastes more than would support the population of China in comfort; and where the most luscious fruits and fairest flowers grow and bloom unknown and unnoticed. When I reflect on this, and on the miles of rivers rolling on in silence and neglect, I feel doubly the want of power and money to accomplish their introduction to the civilized world.

"To return to the question of internal navigation in South America, enclosed you will find a slip from the 'Commercio' newspaper published in this city, containing an account of the departure of a small expedition from Paucatambo to explore the river Madre de Dios.

"The Cuzcanians are alive to the importance of communicating through their rivers to the Amazon and the Atlantic ocean, and whenever the question shall be fairly brought before the Peruvian Government, and it is ascertained that the United States intend to force open the way through the Brazils, I can count upon the assistance and influence of the whole Department of Cuzco, and probably of the whole number of Senators and Deputies from the Eastern provinces of the Republic. Until some action shall be taken by the Government of the United States, little can be done here.

"However, *en attendant*, it would be well if you were to attempt to organize a company for the navigation of the South American rivers *generally*, because, whilst we look at the Amazon, we should not lose sight of the La Plata. The country lying upon the head-waters of that river is better populated than that on the confluents of the Amazon; and, from all I can learn, the commerce with Paraguay alone would amply repay the outlay necessary to establish a steam company for the waters of the La Plata. Possibly if steamers were actually plying upon the Paraguay and Parana, the Brazilian Government might be better disposed towards us, and the question of Amazonian navigation be amicably settled. You may rest assured that if the United States do not move shortly in the matter, some other nation will.

"Even the Bolivians themselves are beginning to wake up to the importance of opening a communication with the Atlantic. The subject is touched upon in the enclosed articles from the 'Commercio,' published in this city. The Bahia Negra is not put down on the map I have, nor on Guturriez, the lake Izozos, the river Otugues, nor the Lative-qui-que, but it appears to me that a better and more direct route to the Paraguay, from Chuquisaca, (Sucre,) would be down the Philcomayo, which passes within a few leagues of the town. I am not aware whether that river is navigable, nor whether the country it flows through is at all productive. I presume not, as it traverses the Gran Chaco desert.

"I think that the energies and influence of all the friends of South American internal navigation and civilization should be directed towards forming a company with a large capital, and to obtain the aid and support of the Congress of the United States. I know how difficult an undertaking it is to wring an appropriation out of our National Legislature for any purpose, but if the subject could be fairly brought before it, and some of the leading Senators and Representatives could be excited to take a patriotic interest in it, perhaps something might be done."

"We must on our side do all we can, and, by dint of perseverance, we may succeed at last in accomplishing our object. Should we do so, it will be a proud satisfaction to ourselves, though the public may, and probably will, leave us to exclaim, '*Hos ego versiculos feci tulit alter honores.*'

"I shall continue working on and writing to you whenever I have any thing of the least interest to communicate."

I think that from this showing I am entitled to say that commerce up and down the Amazon now with Bolivia is not an abstraction.

Just as I am concluding this number, I received a communication from South America, stating that in all probability Bolivia will make, in the month of December, 1852, Exaltacion on the Madeira, and Rezes on the Beni, both belonging to the Amazonian water-shed and to the tributaries of the Madeira, *free ports to the commerce of the world;* and that the sum of $10,000 will be offered as a reward to the first steamer that shall arrive at either one of these places.

The results of Lieut. Gibbons exploration of these water-courses are, moreover, looked for, it is said, with exceeding interest by the Bolivians. INCA.

* The *coca* is described by Castelnau as a bush which rarely attains six feet in height, and does not often exceed three. Its foliage is of a bright green, its flower white, and its fruit small and red. When the plants are about eighteen inches high they are transplanted from the seed beds into fields called *cocales*. The ripe leaves are gathered with the fingers. They are dried by spreading them in the sun, sometimes on woollen cloths. This operation requires great care, for the plant must be protected from all dampness, which changes its color, and thus diminishes its value. It is then packed in bags weighing from fifty to one hundred and fifty pounds, which are often transported to great distances. The Indians mix the coca with a small quantity of lime, and constantly carry a small bag of it in all their excursions. They take it from three to six times a day. Dr. Tschudi (Travels in Peru, page 453) mentions an Indian of sixty-two years of age who was employed by him, and though at very hard work for five days, took no other nourishment, and rested but two hours of the night. Immediately, or soon after this, he accomplished a journey of one hundred miles in two days, and said that he was ready to do the same thing again if they would give him a new supply of coca. Castelnau says he himself knew of instances as extraordinary. In the time of the Incas the coca was regarded as sacred. The importance of the coca trade, however, is diminishing as the red man disappears. From 1785 to 1789, inclusively, Castelnau represents the consumption of this leaf in the vice-royalty of Lima alone at three and a half million pounds, and worth one and a quarter million of money, and the total consumption of Peru at two and a half million dollars.

The question comes up, therefore: May not the free navigation of the Amazon introduce this valuable plant into the commerce of the world?

† Not long before Lieut. Herndon was in Peru, a party of Peruvians who had been on a gold exploration to the Amazon country returned. They had nothing but gourds to wash with, and, though they met with many untoward circumstances, they extracted seven hundred pounds of gold, and returned home with it.

BURNING OF THE FIRE ANNIHILATOR FACTORY.

In the London Times of November 1st we find an account, which we somewhat abridge, of the destruction of the Phillips's annihilator works:

Yesterday afternoon, at a few minutes' past eleven o'clock, the inhabitants of Battersea and Vauxhall were alarmed by the sudden outbreak of a fearful fire in the stores and works belonging to Phillips's Patent Fire Annihilator Company, situated on the bank of the river Thames in Battersea-fields, which was attended with a serious destruction of property, and, unfortunately, with the loss of one life.

The building in which the melancholy disaster originated was three floors high, and probably not more than thirty or forty feet square. One portion on the ground floor was used for the ovens for baking the composition employed in the machines for generating the vapor or gas discharged at fires for extinguishing them. Another portion of the building was fitted up as stores, and contained a large number of "annihilators," and between six and seven tons weight of the prepared composition, besides other articles used in the business. There were also about one thousand charges in the building, but none had been inserted in the annihilators.

Mr. Garrard, the person who had charge of the premises, went on duty on Saturday night, and was, as is usual, to remain at the building until Monday morning. His wife, who was about 54 years of age, generally came to the works on Sunday forenoon to prepare his dinner. She accordingly prepaired yesterday to the place for that purpose, about five minutes before the fire broke out, and the last time he saw her alive she was scoring a piece of fresh pork for the oven. Garrard having occasion to go across one of the fields to fetch his wife some herbs, he returned in less than two minutes, when, to his no small amazement, he found volumes of dense black smoke pouring from every aperture in the building.

Every endeavor was made by all present to subdue the fire by discharging buckets of water into the building, but without the least success, and the flames, as if fed with turpentine, spread with such rapidity that in the space of ten or fifteen minutes every room in the structure was in a blaze. The charges of composition, on becoming ignited, emitted such showers of steam that the passengers in the steamboats passing along the river were greatly inconvenienced.

Many thousand gallons of water were thrown upon the flames, without making the least impression upon them, and for upwards of two hours the fire defied the exertions of the firemen, and, all of a sudden, nearly one-half the outer brick walls fell.

The firemen, by half-past one o'clock, got the fire so far out as to allow a search to be made on the ground-floor of the building. The unfortunate woman was bent nearly double in a cupboard, between the front door and window.

How the fire originated is unknown. It was publicly stated some time back that no danger was to be apprehended from the composition taking fire, but that precisely a contrary effect would be produced by extinguishing fires when the machines were properly used; but that the composition did burn, and most furiously too, no one present can deny. The firemen asserted that it burnt quite as rapidly as turpentine or oil.

The ovens were lighted, and, if the composition itself did not take fire, the only conclusion that can be come to is, that one of the flues leading from the oven furnaces was defective, and allowed the fire to communicate with the timber floorings of the building. One thing, however, appears most extraordinary, that the flames should have assumed such an ascendency before they were discovered, not even allowing sufficient time for the deceased woman to get out of the window, which was nearly level with the ground.

A SCENE IN CALIFORNIA.—A San Francisco correspondent of the Boston *Transcript* thus describes a phase of California life:

Passing through the "Arcade" a few nights since, I saw a crowd of persons around one of the principal tables, apparently gazing upon some interesting object, as their silence betokened. Upon approaching I found an "A. B. C." table, (one of the cut-throat games of the day,) covered with coin, before which was seated a child of rare and exquisite beauty. It was not the contrast to the bearded men around her (for it was a girl) that made her beautiful. The face was like those seen in the great Italian paintings, and a glance at the features brought up recollections of pictures of the Holy Family, so full of innocence and child-like loveliness was it. She was the banker, and her beautiful features

NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE AMAZON AND THE ATLANTIC SLOPES OF SOUTH AMERICA.—No. V.

About one-half of Bolivia, two-thirds of Peru, three-fourths of Ecuador, and one-half of New Granada are drained by the Amazon and its tributaries. For the want of steamboat navigation on these water-courses the trade of all these parts of those countries goes west by caravans of mules to the Pacific. There it is shipped, and, after doubling Cape Horn and sailing eight or ten thousand miles, it is then only off the mouth of the Amazon on its way to the United States or Europe; whereas, if the navigation of the Amazon were free to these countries, the steamers on that river would land their produce at the mouth of the Amazon for what it costs to convey it across the Andes on mules to the Pacific.

A question, therefore, of the greatest importance to these republics is the free navigation of that river. The introduction of the steamboat upon their tributaries of it would be followed by the immigrant up the Amazon, who would soon make a perfect garden-spot of the splendid provinces that are on its banks.

The distance between the sources of the Amazon, in Peru, and her Pacific coast is, at the nearest point, not more than sixty or seventy miles.

The province of Caxamarca, which is upon the Amazonian water-shed in Peru, has a population of 70,000. It is said to be the healthiest part of the world. In 1792 there were eight persons in it whose respective ages were 114, 117, 121, 131, 132, 141, and 147; and one person died there at the age of 144 years, 7 months, and 5 days, leaving 800 living descendants.* The city of Caxamarca is in 7° south.

There are upon this water-shed, in Bolivia, the cities of Chuquisaca, Cochabamba, and Santa Cruz; in Peru, the famous city of Cuzco, Huancavelica, (celebrated for the richest quicksilver mines in the world,) Tarma, Caxamarca, and Moyabamba; and in Ecuador, the celebrated city of Quito, besides numerous other towns, villages, and hamlets in them all.

The revolution which the discovery of the passage around the Cape of Good Hope made in the trade of the East was not greater than that which the free navigation of the Amazon would make in the trade of these four republics. It would make of them new countries and a new people. Total population at present estimated between seven and eight millions.

In May, 1851, Lieut. Herndon set out from Lima, on his way to explore the Amazon; and it is through him that I derive most of my information concerning the Peruvian water-shed of that river.

I therefore introduce the reader upon that water-shed by an extract from his journal, which he has kindly permitted me to make. Standing in view of three beautiful lakes—one of them, Morococha, or "Painted Lake," being that from which the head-waters of the Amazon flow—he remarks:

"Though not yet sixty miles from the sea, we had crossed the great 'divide' which separates the waters of the Pacific from the waters of the Atlantic. The last steps of our mules had made a striking change in our geographical relations—so suddenly and so quickly had we been cut off from all connexion with the Pacific, and placed upon waters that rippled and sparkled joyously as they danced by our feet on their way to join the glad waves of the dark blue ocean that washes the shores of our own dear land. They whispered to me of home, and my heart went along with them. I thought of Maury, with his researches concerning the currents of the sea; and, recollecting the close physical connexion pointed out by him as existing between these the waters of the Amazon and those of our own majestic Mississippi, I musingly dropped a bit of green moss plucked from the hill-side upon the bosom of the placid Morococha, and as it floated along I followed it, in imagination, down through the luxurious climes, the beautiful skies, and enchanting scenery of the tropics, to the mouth of the great river that this little lake was feeding; thence across the Caribbean sea, through the Yucatan pass into the Gulf of Mexico; thence along the Gulf Stream, and so out upon the ocean off the shores of our own 'land of flowers.' Here I fancied it might meet with silent little messengers cast by the hands of sympathizing friends and countrymen high upon the head-waters of the Mississippi, or away in the Far West, upon the distant fountains of the Missouri.

"It was indeed but a bit of moss that was floating upon the water while I mused. But fancy, awakened and stimulated by surrounding circumstances, had already converted it into a skiff manned by fairies, and bound upon a mission of high import, bearing messages of peace and good will, and telling of commerce and navigation, of settlement and civilization, of religious and political liberty, from the 'King of Rivers' to the 'Father of Waters,' and possibly meeting in the Florida pass, and speaking through a trumpet louder than the tempest, with sprites sent down by the naiads of Lake Itasca with greetings to Morococha.

"I was now for the first time fairly in the field of my operations.

"I had been sent to explore the valley of the Amazon, to sound its streams, and to report as to their navigability. I was commanded to examine its fields, its forests, and its rivers, that I might gauge their capabilities, active and dormant, for trade and commerce with the States of christendom, and make known to the spirit and enterprise of the age the resources which lie in concealment there, waiting for the touch of civilization and the breath of the steam engine to give them animation, life, and palpable existence.

"Before us lay this immense field, dressed in the robes of everlasting summer, and embracing an area of thousands upon thousands of square miles, on which the foot-fall of civilized man had never been heard. Behind us towered, in forbidding grandeur, the crests and peaked summits of the Andes, clad in the garb of eternal winter.

"The contrast was striking and the field inviting. But who were the laborers? Gibbon and I. We were all. The rest were not even gleaners. But it was well. The expedition had been planned and arranged at home with admirable judgment and consummate sagacity; for had it been on a grand scale, commensurate with its importance, or even larger than it was, it would have broken down with its own weight.

"Though the waters where I stood were bound on their way to meet the streams of our nothern hemisphere, and to bring, for all the practical purposes of commerce and navigation, the mouth of the Amazon and the mouth of the Mississippi into one, and place it before our own doors; yet from the head of navigation on one stream to the head of navigation on the other the distance to be sailed could not be less than ten thousand miles.

"Vast, many, and great, doubtless, are the varieties of climates, soils, and productions within such a range. The importance to the world of settlement, cultivation, and commerce in the valley of the Amazon cannot be over-estimated. With the climates of India, and of all the habitable portions of the earth, piled one above the other in quick succession, tillage and good husbandry here would transfer the productions of the East to this magnificent river-basin, and place them within a few days' easy sail of Europe and the United States.

"Only a few miles back we had first entered the famous mining districts of Peru. A large portion of the silver which constitutes the circulation of the world was dug from the range of mountains upon which we were standing, and most of it came from that slope of them which is drained off into the Amazon. Is it possible for commerce and navigation up and down this majestic water-course and its beautiful tributaries to turn back this stream of silver from its western course to the Pacific, and conduct it, with steamers, down the Amazon, to the United States, there to balance the stream of gold with which we are likely to be flooded from California and Australia?

"Questions which I could not answer, and reflections which I could not keep back, crowded upon me. Oppressed with their weight and the magnitude of the task before me, I turned slowly and sadly away, secretly lamenting my own want of ability for this great undertaking, and sincerely regretting that the duty before me had not been assigned to abler and better hands."

The Amazon, in Peru, is called the Maranon. It takes its rise in about 11 deg. south, and flows N.N.W. for about five hundred miles; thence turning east, and constituting, according to the maps, (but the maps are wrong,) the boundary line between Peru and Ecuador for about eight hundred miles by its windings. Crossing in Peru the head-waters of the main stream, Lieut. Herndon reached the banks of the Huallaga, a noble tributary, and embarked upon it at Tingo-Maria. He descended it to its junction with the main stream, and thence to the mouth of the latter by a river navigation of not less than three thousand five hundred miles.

At Tarapoto he fell in with a clever New England blacksmith, who had been in that country for many years, and from whose valuable notes concerning the commercial resources of the places visited by him I derive the following:

Tarapoto, situated on the left bank of the Huallaga, six leagues above Chasuta, the head of uninterrupted navigation from the sea, is one hundred and thirty leagues from the city of Huanuco, and twenty-four from Moyabamba. Climate very healthy, and free from all annoying insects.

It is situated on a beautiful plain of from twenty to twenty-five leagues in circumference, which is intersected by many rivulets. The soil is fertile, producing in great abundance cotton, coffee, sugar, indigo, and cocoa, as well as every thing else to which the climate is adapted. Here the plaintain continues, without any other care than that required to remove the noxious weeds, to produce in full vigor from fifty to sixty years. Cotton gives a crop in six months from the seed; rice in five months; and indigo grows wild. Neat cattle and sheep thrive here and multiply most rapidly. Population of the town and its two ports in 1848, 5,350: annual births about 235; deaths, 40. Principal branch of industry cotton cloth, of which they manufacture between thirty-five and forty thousand yards. It is made by hand, and one yard of our common coarse cotton is worth there two of that.

The currency is white wax and this coarse cotton stuff of the country, which in Chachapoyas is worth twelve cents the yard.

One pound of white wax is worth four yards of cotton; a good-sized bull, one hundred yards; a well-grown fat hog, sixty yards; a big sheep, twelve yards; twenty-five pounds of coffee, six yards; twenty-five pounds of rum, twelve yards; a laying hen, four ounces of wax; a chicken, two ounces; twenty-five pounds of rice in the husk, a half pound of wax; twenty-five pounds of corn, two ounces; twenty-five pounds beans, four ounces; a basket of yucas, weighing from fifty to sixty pounds, two ounces; twenty-five pounds seed cotton, eight ounces; a bunch of plaintains, weighing from forty to fifty pounds, *three* needles. Storax, cinnamon, milk of trees, gums, and other products of the forests have no fixed value; but they may be had in quantity from the Indians at merely nominal prices.

The land transportation from Tarapoto to Moyabamba, with its population of 15,000, is done on the backs of Indians. Seventy-five pounds make a load, and the freight is six yards of cotton, valued at three yards of our common "fi'penny bit" stuff.

The pay of a common laborer is four ounces of wax per day and found, "with *chica* at discretion."

This is the most important town in the province of Mainas, on account of its proximity to navigable waters and its connexion with such a large extent of territory that is not liable to overflow.

From Tarapoto to Chasuta you pass the villages of Quan Guerra and Shapaja. Chasuta is at the head of uninterrupted navigation on the Huallaga. Lieutenant Herndon, coming down at low water, met between this place and the mouth of the Amazon with nowhere less than five feet of water. The high-water mark is forty feet above the stage in which the river was when he was there. From Chasuta to the mouth of the Amazon the distance by water is upwards of 3,000 miles; and for half the year the Pennsylvania, seventy-four, would find water enough to reach that village from the sea.

Population of Chasuta 1,031; distance to Tarapoto by land six leagues; cost of transportation, one pound of wax the Indian load, one pound of wax being equivalent to four yards of cotton. Cows, sheep, horses, and hogs thrive well. Productions those of Tarapoto.

Yunimaguas, twenty-four leagues below Chasuta; population 319; country fertile. A good road can be cut from this place almost *in a straight line* to Moyamtama, distance thirty leagues.

Santa Cruz is thirty-five leagues below Chasuta. Here white wax is worth one and a third yards cotton, and five pounds wax are sold for one white-handled knife. Population 300.

Chamicuros, thirty-nine leagues below Chasuta, with a population of 331. Valuable resins and gums abound in the woods.

Laguna, forty-four leagues below Chasuta, and four above the mouth of the Huallaga, has a population of 742, and a fertile soil.

Urarinas, on the Amazon, five leagues below the mouth of the Huallaga—population forty-three. This is an important place on account of the immense quantities in its vicinity of the tree which produces the gum-copal.

Passing by the villages of Parinari and San Regis, we come to Nauta, the capital of the district. It is situated on the right bank of the Amazon, forty-six leagues below the mouth of the Huallaga, and ninety-four below the head of uninterrupted navigation on that river.

It is to this place that Brazil, by treaty with Peru, has just contracted for a line of steamers, under the Brazilian flag, from Para, at the mouth of the Amazon. This line is to have a monopoly of steamboat navigation on the Amazon for thirty years, with a bonus of $100,000 per annum for the first fifteen.

It therefore becomes a place of importance; and as I shall have occasion to allude to it again in connexion with this steamboat line, under the Brazilian flag, I will here take no more notice of it.

Nauta is also only half a league above the mouth of the Ucayali, another tributary of the Amazon, and larger than the Huallaga—population 810.

Here one yard of English or American cotton is worth two and two-thirds yards of the cotton cloth of the country; and thirty-four pounds of sarsaparilla are given for eight yards of the latter; a full-grown hen is worth six needles; a chicken three; and fifty or sixty pounds of yucas six. A Portuguese merchant has established a house here.

Amaguas, seven miles below Nauta, is an important point, (though at present it has but 240 inhabitants,) on account of its great extent of fertile lands.

Passing Amaguas with its 240 inhabitants, Iquitos with its 127, and Arau with its eighty, we arrive, twenty-seven leagues below the mouth of the Ucayali which comes from the south, at the mouth of the Rio Napo, a tributary from Ecuador. There is here a settlement consisting of one family of Mitos Indians and one fugitive slave from Brazil—total thirty-one.

This river is 200 yards broad at its mouth, and is navigable for 300 miles. It is rich in gold; its banks are inhabited by hostile tribes of Indians, and covered with sarsaparilla and other valuable products of the forests. These Indians make the finest and most beautiful hammocks that are found in the Pampa del Sacramento; price of a hammock two yards of cotton. The trade in poisons makes this an important place.

Pebas is thirteen leagues below the mouth of the Napo; has a population of 387, and a fine country round about. Its productions are white and black wax, sarsaparilla, vanilla, poisons, storax, "chambira," hammocks, pitch, copal, incense, India rubber, milk of the cow tree, and many curiosities, which the Indians, who, though wild and savage, are friendly to the white man, usually bring in exchange for beads, trinkets, &c.

White wax is worth two yards of cotton; black, one and a half; thirty-four pounds sarsparilla, twenty-four yards; hammock, two yards; a little pot of poison, four yards; one pound vanilla, eight yards.

Thence to Loreto, the frontier town of Peru, we have five small villages. Loreto is 160 leagues below the head of uninterrupted navigation of the Huallaga: population, 122. In this village you find a preparation from the wild yuca, which is very palatable, wholesome, and nutricious. It is a good substitute for bread.

Sarayacu, situated on the right bank of the Ucayali, 300 miles above its junction with the Amazon, has a population of 1,270.

This is an important point, in the midst of a fertile region. Eight or ten miles above this town the Ucayali receives the Ahuaytia, which takes its rise almost on the banks of the Huallaga. A few miles up this tributary bring you to a great sarsaparilla country. This drug costs here eight yards of the cotton cloth of the country the 100 pounds; which 100 pounds are worth $25 in Para, and from $40 to $60 in Europe, according to the markets. These eight yards of cotton for the 100 pounds of sarsaparilla, according to the statement of this clever blacksmith, are worth four yards only of our coarse cotton.

Let us therefore, for the sake of illustration, trace this trade through its entire course.

The American or English peddler to the Amazon—for trader he is not—buys in New York or Liverpool, as the case may be, four yards of cotton, for which he pays twenty-five cents. He ships thence around Cape Horn to Callao. Here it pays duty at the Peruvian custom-house, and is sent thence to Lima by mule. By this time, what with freight, transportation, and commissions, it has cost the purchaser fifty cents. It is then packed on mules, carried across the Andes, and in about twelve months from the time of its leaving New York or Liverpool it arrives at the mouth of the Ucayali, where it is sent up by boat, which occupies three hundred working hours in going up three hundred miles to Sarayacu and the sarsaparilla country. Here this piece of four yards is exchanged in barter, according to Hacket, the New England mechanic, from whom I have been quoting, for 100 pounds of that drug. A shipment of the return cargo is then made in the rude river raft of the country, and this 100 pounds of sarsaparilla, bought with four yards of "fi'-penny-bit" cotton, when it reaches the Amazon is worth $9 in Nauta, $10.50 in Sabatinga, $25 at Para, and $50 at New York or Liverpool. The voyage has been a long and a tedious and a round-about one, but the profits are enormous.

Now, if Peru and Brazil, instead of forcing commerce with their interior provinces to go around "Robin Hood's bow" to get there, would open ports of entry to all nations, and permit them to use the navigation of the Amazon, the citizens and subjects of Peru and Brazil, instead of getting four yards of cotton for their one hundred pounds of sarsaparilla, would get three or four hundred yards for it.

It would be difficult to quote any example more strikingly illustrative of the advantages to Peru of that "policy of commerce" which calls for the establishment of a port of entry at the head of navigation on the Maranon, as the main trunk of the Amazon is here called; at Chasuta, the head of navigation on the Huallaga; at the head of navigation on the Ucayali; and at Nauta, which is at the junction of this last with the Amazon.

So Ecuador might establish ports of entry on her side of the Amazon, at Barja, if the navigation be uninterrupted that far, and if Barja belong to her; and at the head of navigation at each one of her Amazonian tributaries, as the Pastaza, the Napo, the Putomayo, and the Japura: though the head of navigation of the last is perhaps in New Granada.

Now, if one of these republics should declare such places free ports to all the world, or ports of entry to the commerce of all nations at peace with them, surely Brazil would not in this enlightened day, if an American or an Englishman should wish to wear his own flag and go up in his own bottom under it on a trading voyage to those ports—surely, I say, Brazil would not at this day attempt to play the part of Japan, and hinder those vessels from passing by her doors to other parts of the world.

The Pastoza, I am informed on the authority of my old Friend, General Villamil, the Secretary of State of Ecuador, is navigable nearly up to Quito; and it is well known that the Sands of most of those streams are auriferous.

Tabatinga is the frontier post of Brazil on the Amazon. Thence ascending, we have an uninterrupted navigation along the main trunk of the Amazon, which here courses through the northern parts of Peru, and not far from the southern boundary of Ecuador, for the distance of five or six hundred miles. Thus a steamboat may reach the foot of the Andes.

Lieut. Herndon entered the Amazon four hundred and sixty miles above the Brazilian boundary, and he thus describes the river there:

"The Amazon, where it receives the Huallaga, is five hundred yards broad. The march of this great river in its silent grandeur was sublime; but in the untamed might of its turbid waters, as they cut away its banks, tore down the gigantic denizens of the forests and built up islands, it was awful. It rolled through the wilderness with a stately and solemn air; its waters looked angry, sullen, and relentless, and the whole scene awoke emotions of awe and dread, such as are caused by the funeral solemnities, the minute gun, the howl of the wind, and the angry tossings of the waves, when all hands are called 'to bury the dead' in a troubled sea.

"Though the river was not at its full, it reminded me of our Mississippi at its topmost floods. The waters are quite as muddy and quite as turbid, but the Amazon lacked the charm and the fascination which the plantation upon the bank, the city upon the bluff, and the steamboat upon the water lend to its fellow of the North; nevertheless, I felt pleasure at its sight. I had already travelled seven hundred miles by water, and fancied that this powerful stream would soon carry me to the ocean. But the water travel was comparatively just begun; many a weary month was to elapse ere I should again look upon the familiar face of the sea, and many a time, when, worn awearied with the canoe life, did I exclaim, 'this river seems interminable.'

"Its capacities for trade and commerce are inconceivably great. Its industrial future is the most dazzling, and to the touch of steam, settlement, and cultivation, this rolling stream and its magnificent water-shed would start up into a display of industrial results that would make the valley of the Amazon one of the most enchanting regions on the face of the earth.

"From its mountains you may dig silver, iron, coal, copper, quicksilver, zinc, and tin; from the sands of its tributaries you may wash gold, diamonds, and precious stones; from its forests you may gather drugs of virtues the most rare, spices of aroma the most exquisite, gums and resins of the most useful properties, dyes of hues the most brilliant, with cabinet and building woods of the finest polish and most enduring texture. Its climate is an everlasting summer, and its harvest perennial."

With this enchanting picture, and the hope that Lieut. Herndon will soon let us have in full the report of his wonderful voyage down the Amazon, I close this the antepenultimate of my numbers. INCA.

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*Montgomery Martin.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, for a limited time, a Young Man to attend to the collection and settlement of accounts belonging to a mercantile house on Pennsylvania avenue. To one who has had experience in the business, and can produce satisfactory references, liberal wages will be given. Address X. Y., Washington.
nov 25—3tif

MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of two writs of fieri facias, issued from the Clerk's office of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Columbia and county of Washington, to me directed, I shall expose to public sale, for cash, to the highest bidder, on the canal wharf next east of the Market Bridge in Georgetown, on Thursday, the 2d day of December next, at 11 A. M., the following described property, to wit: Two horses and two carts, one dray, one lot of pine wood, estimated at 100 cords, and one lot of oak wood, estimated at 25 cords. Said property having been seized and levied upon and will be sold to satisfy judicials No. 10 to March, 1853, Robert Clarke vs. Walter Smoot, and No. 11 judicials to March, 1853, John B. Brooke, use of Robt. Clarke, vs. Walter Smoot. RICHARD WALLACH,
nov 23—9tif Marshal D. C.

UNION HOTEL, Georgetown, D. C.

THIS large and convenient house having been thoroughly repaired and refitted, with entirely new furniture of handsome and comfortable style, will be opened on Wednesday next, the 10th instant. The subscriber invites the patronage of the public; those who favor him with their company may be assured of a hospitable reception, the best fare, and such comforts and attentions as will make his house compare favorably with the best-kept Hotels in the District or elsewhere.

Omnibuses constantly pass to and from the Capitol, running until 11 o'clock at night.
nov 6—eodif1m WM. M. FITZHUGH.

REMOVAL.—We would respectfully announce to our friends and the public generally that we have moved our store to the corner of 7th street and the avenue, (Miss Dermott's new building,) where we are opening a very large and extensive stock of all kinds of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, which we are determined to sell at the very lowest prices for cash. We feel confident that we can offer greater inducements to our customers and friends than any house in this city or elsewhere. We earnestly solicit a call from our customers and friends and the public generally.
YERBY & MILLER,
corner of 7th street and Pennsylvania avenue,
Miss Dermott's new building.
nov 10—eo1mif (News and Union)

NOTICE.—I have just received from New York a beautiful assortment of Window Shades, Curtain Cornices, Drapery Tassels, Loops, Pins, &c. of the very latest style.

Also, Paper-Hangings of every variety, which, with my stock before on hand, comprises as complete an assortment as may be found in this city, to which I invite the attention of purchasers. L. F. CLARK,
Upholsterer and Paper-Hanger, north side Pa. av.,
nov 18—6tif between 12th and 13th streets.
N. B. For Rent, four office rooms over my store.

DR. ARTHUR will be absent from the city two months during the fall and winter—one month from the 1st of November and one month from the 1st of February.
oct 7—law2mif

SCHOOL BOOKS, in great variety, for sale by TAYLOR & MAURY, Pennsylvania avenue, near Ninth street.

JOHN SERGEANT.

Philadelphia mourns one of her most eminent citizens. Mr. SERGEANT died at his residence in this city, at nine o'clock last evening, after a long bodily decline, but, almost to the last moment, in full and unclouded possession of his mental faculties, meeting the summons of his Maker in the humble spirit of a christian, and with the consoling consciousness of a long life spent in doing good to his family, his friends, his immediate fellow-citizens, and, in varied functions, to his country at large. His death will strike painfully the chords of many a heart in this community, even beyond the family circle that now mourns his loss. His memory will be affectionately cherished here. His name is associated with that generation of illustrious professional men, almost passed away, of which Philadelphia has so much reason to be proud.

Though known to all the living of our day, Mr. SERGEANT may be described as having been contemporary with EDWARD TILGHMAN, and WILLIAM LEWIS, and JARED INGERSOLL, and ALEXANDER JAMES DALLAS, and the elder RAWLE, and of having earned the first fruits of his professional fame in competition with the lawyers of the olden and the better times. Beyond the sphere of a local community he was known before the judicial tribunals of the nation as a fellow-laborer, honored by their confidense and competition, with CLAY, WIRT, PINKNEY, TALCOTT, and WEBSTER. Amidst all this professional rivalry, that rivalry where the most generous and unstinting homage is always paid to genius, Mr. SERGEANT, as we all know, rose to high distinction. Of all those, at home or abroad, with whom, in point of age, he was contemporary, but few now survive.

Mr. SERGEANT's fame belonged to Philadelphia especially. It was the city of his birth and education, the home of his best affections. His father, himself a distinguished lawyer, was a patriot of the revolution, and the first Attorney General of the State, having been appointed by President Wharton, in 1777. He died in 1793, a victim to the pestilence which he, as one of the committee of citizens who remained to watch the sufferers, in vain remained to combat.

JOHN SERGEANT was born at Philadelphia, on the 5th of December, 1779, and was therefore, at the time of his death, within a few days of seventy-three. After an academical education at the schools attached to the University, he entered Princeton College, and was graduated as Bachelor of Arts in September, 1795.

On leaving college, after a brief apprenticeship in the mercantile house of Elliston and John Perot, he began and completed the elementary study of the law in the office of the late Jared Ingersoll. If we mistake not, Mr. BINNEY was one of his fellow-students. In July, 1799, then being but twenty years of age, Mr. Sergeant was admitted to the bar. At once—in this respect unlike some of his contemporaries—he embarked in a large and lucrative practice, and in the earliest years of this century his name is found in the reports, mentioned with more than ordinary distinction. From that time till within the last few years, his bright professional career is known to all. In 1800, and for several years afterwards, he conducted, as Deputy Attorney General, the prosecutions in this and Chester county.

Mr. Sergeant's public life commenced early. In 1801 he was appointed Commissioner of Bankruptcy by Mr. Jefferson. In 1805 and 1807 he represented this city in the Legislature, and in the latter session was the foremost and successful advocate of what may be described as the first internal improvement law, appropriating the then large sum of $190,000 for the construction of turnpike roads. In 1806 he was appointed Recorder of the city, but declined the post.

In 1815 Mr. SERGEANT was elected to Congress from the district composed of the city and county of Philadelphia and Delaware county, in the room of Gen. Jonathan Williams, recently deceased. His first speech in the House of Representatives was on the Military Academy bill. He was elected to the three following Congresses, the last time, in 1820, without opposition, his popularity resting on his conceded services to his constituents and on their sense of the high position which, especially in the heated conflicts arising out of the Missouri restriction, of which Mr. Sergeant was the leading and most distinguished advocate, he had won. In 1825 he was President of the Board of Canal Commissioners of Pennsylvania. In November, 1826, he was appointed by Mr. Adams one of the Ministers Plenipotentiary to represent this country in the proposed American Congress to meet at Panama, and passed the winter of that year in the city of Mexico, in vain waiting the reassembling of that body. On his return he was again elected to Congress; and in the following year—the year of Gen. Jackson's election—was nominated, and defeated by Judge Hemphill.

In 1832 Mr. SERGEANT was the Whig candidate for the Vice Presidency on the ticket with Mr. Clay. He returned to Congress for the last time in 1840-'41, and during his term of service, or immediately afterwards, the mission to England was offered to him by Mr. Tyler, but declined. In 1838 he served as President of the Convention to alter the State Constitution. His last public function was as arbitrator appointed by the Secretary of War, Mr. Marcy, to determine the long-pending and vexatious controversy between the United States and the State of New Jersey. His decree settled the question finally. Mr. Sergeant's last appearance in public was as President of the great Union meeting which assembled in this city on the adoption of the Compromise measures. The last time his voice, then enfeebled by disease, was heard amongst us was in an appeal for the Constitution and the Union. It was an interesting sight to witness the consistent effort of Philadelphia's favorite son—of him who had resisted manfully and conscientiously the extension of slavery in his early manhood; for to the last hour of his life he deplored the defeat of the Missouri restriction—to find him uttering his latest words in behalf of conciliation, and peace, and union.

Such was Mr. SERGEANT's long public career, its toils varied, not relieved, by ready attention and interest in any enterprise of charity or benevolence for which his aid was invoked. To any appeal to his sympathy or his generosity he rarely returned denial. "Of the time and labor," said he to a friend who asked for some materials of biography, "devoted in an infinite variety of unobtrusive ways to the public, no account can be given. For many years past there has been no meeting in Philadelphia for any worthy public object to which I have not been invited, and there has been none which, when invited, I have refused, if able, to attend. I may safely say that in doing so I have been obliged even to disregard and sacrifice my own reputation. Often unprepared, sometimes sick, I have hurried from my office to a meeting, and often too, exhausted and wearied, I have been compelled to return to my professional work when I really stood in need of rest. The truth is, that when at home I have been tasked to the utmost of my power. But I have been amply rewarded." And this was all literally true. He was always ready to respond with cheerfulness to any public call upon his time, whether in the form of an invitation from his political friends to aid them in the promotion of the principles he and they cherished, or from his fellow-citizens generally to unite in some measure of social beneficence. There was no selfish seclusion about him; no insensibility to the exactions of an almost romantic sense of public duty. He was rewarded by a warmth of affectionate regard by his friends, his neighbors, his fellow-citizens generally, which rarely has been equalled. This was the ample reward of which he was so justly proud.—*Philadelphia North American*, 24th.

E. C. CARRINGTON, Jr.
Attorney at Law,

HAVING dissolved partnership with Mr. JOHN MCNEAL LATHAM, will prosecute his profession above. Will retain the same office (east wing City Hall) for a few months.
nov 29—3t

By J. C. McGUIRE, Auctioneer.

GOVERNMENT SALE of SASH, LUMBER, &c. On Friday afternoon, the 26th instant, at 3 o'clock, in the State Department yard, I shall sell a lot of large Sash, suitable for cases, and a large lot of Lumber. Terms cash.
nov 23—d [Union] JAS. C. McGUIRE, Auct.

☞ **Owing to the rain, the above sale is postponed** to Tuesday afternoon, the 30th instant, same hour.
nov 29—d (Union) JAS. C. McGUIRE, Auct.

3,000 BARRELS best New York Hydraulic Cement, in store and arriving, for sale in lots to suit, by B. H. CHEEVER.
nov 24—3tif

WASHINGTON AGRICULTURAL AND SEED WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 2 and 3, 9th street, op. west end Centre Market.

THE subscriber takes pleasure in stating to the Agricultural community that, having greatly enlarged his storerooms by the addition of the adjoining three-story warehouse, making now two large buildings of three stories each, and greatly increased his already extensive stock of Implements and Machinery, as well as his facilities for obtaining the best goods from the first manufactories of the country, he is now prepared to fill all orders in the Agricultural and Horticultural business at the fairest prices. And also that this extension will give him room to go more fully into the Guano and Seed business than heretofore, in which he hopes to share largely of public patronage the coming season. He solicits a call, and promises to please. S. J. RADCLIFF,
nov 29—2aw3wif Nos. 2 and 3, 9th street.

GROCERIES, &c.—Receiving and daily expecting a choice selection of Groceries, viz:
Superior Teas, Green and Black
Java, Maracaibo, and Angostura Coffee
Butter, Cheese, Spices
Raisins, Almonds, Canton Ginger
Currants, Prunes, Bordeaux and Marseilles Oil
Essences, Flavorings, Sauces, Pickles
Catsups, Cologne and Florida Water
Bay Rum, Sperm and Whale Oil
Sperm, Adamantine, and Crystalline Candles
Superb Cigars and Tobacco
Medicinal Wine and Brandy and Cooking Wine

Also, Brooms, Baskets, Wisps, Brushes, Clothes Pins, and many other necessary articles to housekeeping, as low for cash as the same quality of goods can be had in any market. Call and see them. J. T. RADCLIFF,
nov 29—eod1m:f 7th street, Odd Fellows' Hall.

By C. W. BOTELER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL Property.—By virtue of a deed of trust from John Walker to the subscriber, dated on the 18th, and recorded on the 27th day of January, 1847, in Liber W. B., No. 131, folios 287, 289, and 290, one of the land records of Washington county, in the District of Columbia, I shall offer for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder therefor, all those pieces or parcels of ground in the said city of Washington, known, distinguished, marked, and laid down on the plat thereof as lots numbered 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, in square five hundred and fifty-five, (555,) the east half part of square number five hundred and fifty-four, and the improvements thereon, &c.

Sale to be made on the premises on Thursday, December 30, at 1 o'clock P. M.

One-fourth of the purchase money to be paid in hand; the residue in three equal payments, at six, twelve, and eighteen months, with interest from date, to be secured to the satisfaction of the trustee.

On full payment of the purchase money and interest, a valid deed, conveying to the purchaser or purchasers all title and estate vested in the trustee, will be executed.

Should the terms of sale not be complied with within three days from the day of sale, the trustee reserves the right to resell the property at public auction, on such credit as he may think fit, at the risk and cost of the defaulting purchaser or purchasers, after one week's notice, after advertisement in some Washington newspaper. All conveyancing to be at the cost of the purchaser or purchasers.
JNO. A. LINTON, Trustee.
nov 29—3taw4wtd C. W. BOTELER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.—By virtue of a deed of trust, duly executed and recorded, the subscriber will sell at private sale Lots Nos. 17, of the subdivision of original Lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 7, in square 536, fronting 20 feet 2 inches on Virginia avenue, between 3d and 4½ streets west; Lots Nos. 30 and 33, in said subdivision, fronting each 20 feet on south D street, between 3d and 4½ streets west; and Lot No. 36, in said subdivision, fronting 20 feet on 3d street west, between south D street and Virginia avenue, and also two parts of Lot No. 6, in square No. 81, eligibly situated at the intersection of Virginia avenue and E street, near the United States Observatory.
nov 29—2aw4w CHAS. S. WALLACH, Trustee.

United States Patent Office,
Washington, Nov. 27, 1852.

ON the petition of Charles Goodyear, (assignee of N. Hayward,) of New Haven, Connecticut, praying for the extension of a patent granted to him for an improvement in the mode of preparing caoutchouc with sulphur for the manufacture of various articles, for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the twenty-fourth day of February, 1853:

It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on Monday, the 31st of January, 1853, at 12 o'clock M.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.

Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least twenty days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party to be used at the said hearing must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.

Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the National Intelligencer, Republic, and Union, Washington, D. C.; Inquirer, Philadelphia, Pa.; Express, N. Y. city; Albany State Register, Albany, New York; Courant, Hartford, Connecticut; Providence Journal, Providence, Rhode Island; and Daily Bee, Boston, Massachusetts, once a week for three successive weeks previous to the thirty-first (31st) of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, (1853,) the day of hearing.
S. H. HODGES,
nov 29—w3w Commissioner of Patents.

P. S. Editors of the above papers will please copy, and send their bills to the Patent Office, with a paper containing this notice.

CHEESE, BUTTER, MACKEREL, &c.—450 boxes Goshen Cheese
40 kegs prime Glades Butter
150 barrels Nos. 1 and 4 Mackerel
8,000 pounds Grand Bank Codfish
100 packages Buckwheat Flour
Just received and for sale by
MURRAY & SEMMES.
Also, daily expected from Boston, 80 barrels No. 3 Mackerel. (News) nov 20—o6tif

BY E. N. STRATTON, Auctioneer.
(Pennsylvania avenue, corner of Ninth street.)

TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE AND LOT AT Auction.—On Wednesday, December 1st, at 4 o'clock P. M., on the premises, I shall sell Lot No. 4, in square No. 401, fronting twenty feet on Ninth street west, and running back 99 feet four inches, between L and M streets north. The improvements consist of a two-story and attic frame, with back building and brick basement, a good frame wood shed, and other conveniences. Title indisputable. Conveyances at the expense of purchaser.

Terms: One-third cash; the residue in equal instalments at one and two years, with interest, satisfactorily secured.
nov 29—3t

BUTTER, BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, SIRUP, &c. Landing this day, from schooner Washington, from New York—
Superior Dairy Goshen Butter, from Delaware county, New York, put up expressly for family use, part lately made.
ALSO—
3,000 lbs. Hulled Buckwheat Flour, in 25 lb. bags
10 barrels Stuart's Table Sirup
Layer and Bunch Raisins, fresh Currants
Citron, Almonds, Canton Ginger
Chew Chow, &c. For sale by
GEO. & THOS. PARKER & CO.
nov 29—6tMTh&Sif Opposite Browns' Hotel.

ALEXANDRIA AND WASHINGTON BOAT.

The superior steamer GEORGE WASHINGTON will depart at the hours named. These boats leave the regular steamboat wharf, and have fine comfortable saloons for the accommodation of the passengers. Boat's fare 12½ cents. Coaches connect with the Boat. Coaches leave the Capitol at 7½, 9, 11, 1½, 3, and 4½ o'clock.
Leave Alexandria 7½, 9, 11, 1½, 3, and 4½ o'clock.
Leave Washington 8, 10, 12, 2½, 3¾, and 5 do.
nov 29—6t JOB. CORSON, Captain.

DRAWN NUMBERS OF THE GRAND CONSOlidated Lottery of Maryland, Class Z.
31 24 51 10 53 1 39 58 21 78 46 3 49 19
27 76 64 5 8 37
nov 29 R. FRANCE & CO., Managers.

DRAWN NUMBERS OF THE STATE OF Delaware Lottery, Class H, drawn at Wilmington, Delaware, November 27, 1852.
58 39 54 48 65 36 15 66 52 23 76 32 50

GREGORY & MAURY, Managers,
Successors to J. W. MAURY & Co.

On Saturday, December 4, 1852,
STATE OF DELAWARE LOTTERY,
Class 154, for 1852,
Will be drawn at Wilmington, Delaware.
$35,000! 2 prizes of $12,000 are $24,000!
78 numbers, 14 drawn ballots.

GOOD SCHEME.

1 prize of	$35,000	1 prizes of	2,000
1 do	12,000	30 do	1,000
1 do	12,000	30 do	500
1 do	5,000	40 do	300
1 do	3,000	257 do	200
1 do	2,589	&c.	&c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2.50.

On Saturday, December 11, 1852,
THE STATE OF DELAWARE LOTTERY,
Class 160

NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE AMAZON AND THE ATLANTIC SLOPES OF SOUTH AMERICA.—No. VI.

The Amazon enters the Atlantic through a delta. The principal tributaries from the south which fall into this river are, commencing at its mouth and going up, the Tocantins, the Chingu, the Tapajos, the Madeira, the Purus, the Tappé, the Hyuruba, the Hintay, the Tavary, the Ucayali, and the Huallaga—none of them smaller than the Ohio, and some larger than the Missouri.

From the north come the Rio Negro and the Japura, (two mighty streams,) the Putomayo, the Napo, the Tigré-Yacu, and the Pastaza.

I have spoken of the present commercial resources of the Madeira and the Huallaga from information derived from Lieutenants Herndon and Gibbon, United States navy, and from M. Castelnau. As to the present condition of the trade and resources of these other rivers, except the Tocantins, we are left very much in the dark or to conjecture.

All of them, we know, have falls and rapids of more or less velocity, which offer obstructions more or less difficult to steamboat navigation. Therefore, as to the question of how far these rivers may be ascended by steamboats at low water, and how far at high, that must be left for actual trial to decide. I hope, therefore, the time is not distant when an American steamer will be sent to make a complete and thorough examination as to this point, and to explore that rich and interesting region of country with a view to its commercial resources, both present and prospective.

In the present state of our information, we can judge of the actual resources of these several streams for trade and traffic by comparing those as to which we are in the dark with those which have been recently explored. As the type of the whole in this respect, therefore, I take the Tocantins.

As you enter the southern mouth of the Amazon, the mouth of the Tocantins is the first but one that you pass. It traverses more parallels of latitude than our Mississippi does. But it is a straighter, and therefore not so long a river. It takes its rise in the provinces of Matto Grosso and Goyaz, and drains these two provinces, with that of Para. This river lies wholly within Brazilian territory, and was explored down to port Barra by Castelnau in 1843–4. From him, therefore, I derive my special information with regard to it.

It drains a gold and diamond country, and is an exceedingly rich agricultural one. Its principal tributary is the Araguay, which is a most noble stream. Speaking of parts of the valley of the Tocantins in which he was, Castelnau says: "I believe that this rich and valuable country will be found one of the most healthy in the world."

The city of Goyaz, with a population of seven or eight thousand, and the capital of its province, its situated on Vermilho, celebrated for its golden sands. This river is about twenty steps wide opposite the city, and vessels from Para come up and make fast to the bridge below. The distance thence in a straight line to the mouth of the Amazon is rather under than over a thousand miles. The population of the whole province, more than two-thirds of which is in the valley of the Tocantins, is 125,000, of which 25,000 are slaves.

There are a number of flourishing towns and villages on the water-shed of this river. Among these is Salinas, which derives its name from its salt-works.

Near by the salt lake of Salinas is the Lake of Pearls, surrounded by a beautiful vegetation, and numerously inhabited by aquatic birds. Nothing, says Castelnau, can give one "*une idée de la beauté de cette jolie pièce d'eau.*" Its waters are fresh, and it abounds with a shellfish which contains the pearl.

It was here that the *voyageurs* found such a variety of rare and useful plants: among them one the fruit of which is used to make ink, and it is an excellent substitute for nut-galls; another was a kind of cane, the roots of which make a yellow die of the most exquisite hue. They obtained wild from the forest all the colors with which they painted the Brazilian flag that was hoisted during the descent of the Araguay, the principal tributary of the Tocantins, and far more beautiful than the *belle rivière* of the *West*.

They use for tanning the bark of a tree, with which the raw hide is converted into leather in a month. They have two varieties of manioc, of great beauty, which require little or no labor in cultivation. It is propagated by cuttings, or slips; so also is the sugar-cane, which sends up from every joint a dozen stalks, and gives a crop in every eight months. The black bean, an essential article of food with the Brazilians, grows here in great perfection; it yields four crops a year. Two kinds of beautiful palms grow wild in the woods, which also furnish the natives with an abundant supply of wholesome food.

There have been in this province as many as one hundred thousand slaves employed at one time in collecting gold alone.

But, as rich in mines as this province is, its soil with its productions is much richer. It is well adapted to the cultivation of cotton and coffee, sugar and tobacco, of Indian corn, rye, wheat, and oats; of rice, indigo, pulse, and potatoes; manioc, nuts, ipecacuanha, sarsaparilla, vanilla, anatto, balsam, India rubber, and a great variety of gums, spices, ornamental woods, roots, drugs, and dye-stuffs.

The margins of the rivers afford pasturage and support to numerous herds of cattle and horses. Their waters abound in fish. Castelnau saw dolphins sporting in them.

Limestone and saltpetre caves, with salt lakes, add beauty to the country and variety to its resources; also, iron mines abound.

The mode of cultivation is rude and ruinous. The planters scratch the earth with a pick, sow, and at the end of a few months, says Casteinau, reap one or two hundredfold, more or less, according to the fertility of the soil and the excellence of the season.

The ordinary prices are: for coffee, 3¾ cents the pound; seed cotton, 1 cent the pound; white sugar, 3 cents; tobacco, 4 cents; beef cattle, $2 to $3 the head; tanned hides, 65 cents apiece; green ditto, 20 cents.

The exports consist of these, besides calf, kid, otter, and ounce skins, with other products of the field, the forest, the river, and the mine.

The imports are fabrics of silk, wool, flax, and cotton, hats, salt, drugs, medicines, crockery, wine, brandies, farming implements, &c.

The voyage up the river from Para occupies about five months. The upward freight is four dollars the one hundred pounds; the downward, one dollar; and the first steamer has yet to be seen upon this majestic stream.

Here, then, is a river which enters the Amazon so near the sea that the water at its mouth is salt, and Brazil has not had the energy to put the first steamboat upon it. How, then, is it possible for her to travel three thousand miles up the mighty Amazon, and introduce the steamer upon the waters of Peru, as she has endeavored to persuade the Government of Peru that she can?

The crew of one of those rude vessels that go poling up the Tocantins as far as Porto Imperial consists of from twenty to thirty men. They take down, among other things, hides, which at Goyaz are worth fifty cents, and at Para sell for one dollar and fifty cents; and so of other things.

The banks of this river are said to be inhabited in some part by hostile Indians; and this, it is said, is one of the causes of its rude navigation. But the steamboat would certainly not have more to fear than these unwieldy hulks of Brazil, as they go creeping along the coward shores.

There is a dozen other rivers emptying into the Amazon that drain water-sheds, which are no doubt as rich and as fertile as this.

We are entitled to infer, not only by reference to the Tocantins as a type of them, but by reference to the quantity of produce that goes to sea from the Amazon, that the valleys of its other tributaries are not behind that of the Tocantins. Produce enough comes down the Amazon to Para to give that city an annual trade of three millions of dollars!

Bolivia sent last year from her part of this great water-shed two million dollars' worth of Peruvian bark alone. But that went over the mountains to the Pacific. The steamboat would have brought it down the Amazon to the Atlantic. It would have brought business to Para, and added greatly to the wealth of Brazil and the prosperity of her people.

It certainly would be wisdom in Brazil were she to make not only the navigation of the Amazon free to all the world, but it would be politic to throw open to foreign commerce and navigation the Tocantins also, and all her other Amazonian tributaries.

The value of the trade up and down the Tocantins would be increased manyfold; the hostile Indians, which infest its banks and prevent their settlement, would be driven away; and lands that are now profitless, and produce that is valueless, would become profitable.

We admit the coffee of Brazil into our ports duty free. We are her best customer and friend, and it is quite time that Brazil had signalized her appreciation of this patronage and friendship by some sign or token at least that she too would be liberal in her policy.

Since the subjects of Brazil themselves have not judged it expedient to put a steamer on the Tocantins to go up after all this coffee, and rice, and sugar, and tobacco, &c., it certainly would be wise in her to permit citizens of the United States, or of France, or of England, to do it. They would gladly go up this river after this fine Goyaz coffee. Her subjects then would receive double the price they now receive for it, and the rest of their produce. Those of them who are employed in transporting this merchandise to the sea-board by water and by land would then find more profitable employment in the cultivation of the soil. Double the price of the staples of a country, and you not only double the price of labor, but you greatly enhance the national wealth. Increase the substance of the subject, and you increase his power to pay taxes; and this, I imagine, is what Brazil wants.

But this river Tocantins lies wholly within Brazilian territory; she has the right to open it to the commerce of the world or not, as she pleases; and her action with regard to it is no just cause of complaint or offence to any nation.

Not so, however, when she keeps closed the Amazon, and endeavors, because she holds the mouth of that river, to shut it up, and to cut off those five Spanish-American republics which own navigable tributaries to it, from commerce with the world, and all the world from commerce with them.

There are physical agencies at work upon the great Atlantic slopes of South America which will for ages prevent its inhabitants from becoming a seafaring people. The laws of Nature have ordained that the people who dwell upon those slopes shall be tillers of the earth or keepers of flocks and herds. That wise Law-giver never intended that men should forsake a land of milk and honey for the mariner's toiling, where, after toil, hardship, danger, and exposure, he can only gain the means of a frugal subsistence from the sea.

Bread grows on trees in Brazil; honey is found in the woods; and there is a tree there, too, which, being tapped, yields abundantly a rich juice which the people use instead of milk. Nature has never yet put it into the heart of man to forsake such a land and take to the sea.

The sea-front of these beautiful slopes proclaims this same law of Nature. It is written in the fields, whispered in the breeze, and felt in the climate.

The sea has no spell by which the enchantments of soft climates, fertile soils, cheap lands, and a healthy country can be broken. It is necessity—and that, too, a necessity that is right stern—which induces a man to forsake the land and take to the sea for a living.

Among the conditions requisite to make the people of any country a seafaring people are peculiarities of soil and climate, which make it easier for the workingman to earn his bread at sea than it is on the land. These peculiarities do not exist in Brazil, and Brazil has no seamen. Only look whence the sailors come that now do the fetching and carrying across the seas. They come from the severe climates of the extra-tropical regions of the north, and not from the sunny climes of the south. They come from Old and New England, the north of Europe and of America. Who ever heard of our western people who live in the Mississippi valley sending out their sons before the mast to make sailors of?

It is too easy there to earn a living out of the soil. Much easier is it in the valley of the Amazon, where the plantain and the banana, the most nutritious of food, grow and ripen, and are prepared for the table, without even the care of the laborer to dress the plant or the viand; where rice grows wild, the sugar-cane ripens every eight months, and where food enough to support a population of millions is annually wasted for the want of laborers to gather it. How can the people of such a country ever become a seafaring people? What, short of the messengers of God's wrath, the famine and the pestilence, could drive a people from such a land, or induce them to forsake it and follow the sea?

Another condition necessary to the establishment of seafaring communities is the presence of the sea.

Contrast the rock-bound coast of South America—its stiff outlines, its want of articulation; the rigid, forbidding sea-front of its Atlantic slopes, with the waving seashores, their magnificent gulfs, their beautiful bays and harbors, with their capes, promontories, and peninsulas, of the northern maritime regions of the earth, and see how forcibly Nature has proclaimed the fact that the soil and the climate of Brazil forbid her people to follow the sea. When the dry land first appeared it was ordained that a Power of maritime habits was never to dwell where Brazil is.

Look at the Baltic sea, the Mediterranean, and the Black, which, with their arms and gulfs, stretch up into the heart of Europe, and by their presence invite the people to leave those over-populated districts and inhospitable climes to roam over the sea, and visit the sunny spots of the earth.

Again, look in like manner in the northern hemisphere, at the Red Sea, the Persian Gulf, jutting out Hindoston, tipped with the pendant isle of Ceylon, the bay of Bengal, the Straits of Malacca, the gulfs of Siam and Tonquin; the Yellow Sea, with the seas of Japan and Oktsk, winding along the shores, insinuating themselves among the people far back in the country, and with a coast-line wonderfully indented, inviting them out to sea—consider this, and then contrast this shore-line of the North with the shore-lines of Africa and New Holland. There is no articulation there, and Nature never intended either of these two continents as the home of a maritime and seafaring people.

The same contrast holds between the bays, gulfs, bights, and peninsulas of North America, when you come to compare them with the straight lines which in South America divide the dry land from the sea. Nature, therefore, is against Brazil with her longings for maritime consequence. She must be content to let other nations fetch and carry for her. She can never have the shipping nor the men to carry her own produce to market. They have something better to do.

All of Europe, some of Asia, half of Africa, most of North America, and ninety and nine parts of South America, are drained into the Atlantic. The three largest rivers in the world empty into it, and the largest of river-basins are tributary to it.

It is but as a narrow canal which separates Europe and Africa from the New World, and the amount of back country which through river-basins and Atlantic slopes is tributary to this oceanic canal must forever send down to it an immense amount of produce and merchandise. The Atlantic ocean is therefore destined to be forever the great scene of this world's business and of commerce. And the principal feature in this arrangement of land and war, and distribution of river-basin and sea highways, is the valley of the Amazon.

The winds and currents of the sea are so ordered that, wherever the market-place may be, every sailing vessel, as she passes to and fro between it and the mouth of the Amazon, must, either in coming or in going, pass by our doors.

The Atlantic seaports are the half-way stations between the mouth of the Amazon and all the markets of the earth. The trade winds and the great equatorial current of the Atlantic have placed the commercial mouth of the Amazon in the Florida pass, where they have placed that of the Mississippi. These two unite at our feet, and pour their wealth along our shores.

For these and other reasons of import, the free navigation of the Amazon, and the settlement of the valley, become matters of deep interest to the world, and of especial interest to this country. Therefore it is incumbent upon this country to take the initiative in opening the trade and navigation of that river to the world. The policy of commerce requires it. In my next I shall treat of the means of accomplishing it, and of the rights which we have there.

INCA.

THE MEMORY OF Mr. WEBSTER.

On Saturday, November 19th, a meeting of citizens of the United States of America now resident in England was held at the American Legation, for the purpose of agreeing upon some tribute of respect to be paid to the memory of this lamented and distinguished statesman.

The meeting was convened by Mr. INGERSOLL, the American Minister at the Court of St. James, who, on the motion of Col. ASPINWALL, United States Consul in London, was called to the chair. Mr. BANCROFT DAVIS, the Secretary of the Legation, was appointed Secretary of the meeting.

After a few eloquent remarks by Mr. INGERSOLL, on the motion of Mr. PEABODY, a committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. George Peabody, of Maryland; James H. Beehan, of Virginia; John L. Newbold, of Pennsylvania; Russell Sturgis, of Massachusetts; George W. Riggs, of Washington; R. Townsend Huddart, of California; W. A. Mosely, of New York; W. King Smith, of Virginia; and Denning Duer, of New Jersey, to prepare for the meeting a series of appropriate resolutions; which, having been reported and unanimously adopted, the meeting adjourned.

THE FISHERIES.

In the House of Commons on the 12th the following discussion took place in regard to the *Fishery Question*:

Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT. I wish to ask a question with reference to part of the speech on which no information has been given. The paragraph in the speech referring to the difficulties that arose during the last summer with respect to our colonial fisheries conveys an impression as to the origin of those difficulties, and as to the course taken with regard to them, and likewise as to the result likely to ensue from the negotiations, at variance, I think, with the public impressions on the subject. Of course the information in the hands of the Government, on the subject to which this paragraph alludes, would, if produced at once, set at rest any doubts that exist on that point. I gather from the conclusion of the second paragraph that those negotiations are not yet terminated, and in that case, of course, it would not be necessary to press the Government to give any information, or to lay any papers on the table of the House respecting them; but it is important we should know if there be a prospect of an early settlement of the question, and at what period the Government can lay on the table of the House the papers and correspondence respecting the negotiations.

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER. It will be quite impossible to answer that question at present. It will be quite impossible to lay the papers on the table of the House at present. I can only repeat that the Government of the United States have agreed to enter into negotiations with us in the most friendly spirit, and we have reason to hope that they will lead to improved commercial relations between the two countries. The spirit in which the negotiation has taken place is of the most friendly character, and I believe the result will prove satisfactory; but under the circumstances the House cannot expect that the papers will be laid on the table.

FROM INDIA AND CHINA.

Intelligence from Burmah comes down to the 26th September. The first division of the British army, consisting of three regiments of infantry, with a detachment of sappers and a field battery, had, as expected, left Rangoon for Prome. Gen. Godwin, with a company of artillery, had previously gone on, together with the Commodore of the fleet, and nearly all the Heads of Departments. The second brigade would follow in three or four weeks. A rumor had been spread that a force of 40,000 Burmese intended to attack Rangoon on the night of the 30th, and, although the story was generally looked on as a fabrication, precautions had been taken to guard against a surprise. It was expected the fleet, with the advanced portion of the army, would reach Prome by the 3d or 4th October, and that a messenger from the King of Ava would there meet Gen. Godwin, to propose terms of peace. The Indian papers continue to urge the necessity for the annexation of Ava, and assert that the people of Pegu are strongly desirous of coming under the sway of the British.

Advices from Hong Kong, September 29, report no leading feature of news during the month. The cool season had set in early, and the foreign residents were healthy. In the early part of the month the reports of the disturbance in the interior had created some uneasiness, but latterly they had been little spoken of. There had been changes in the High Imperial Authorities. Seu had been appointed Governor-General of Oonan, and Yep had succeeded to the Vice-Royalty of Canton. The transit to the interior was interrupted and much interfered with—both import and export trade. The literary exercises, now going on at Canton, created much interest among the Chinese. The United States squadron, comprising the Susquehanna, Plymouth, Saratoga, and storeship Supply, are still stationed about the Canton estuary, awaiting orders, it is supposed, to proceed to Japan.

After a full trial by Great Britain of Negro Emancipation, the following article in the London Times should receive the discreet notice of those philanthropists who, in our country, are dealing so recklessly with the future happiness of the American blacks:

"Our legislation has been dictated by the presumed necessities of the African slave. After the Emancipation Act, a large charge was assessed upon the colony in aid of civil and religious institutions for the benefit of the enfranchised negro, and it was hoped that these colored subjects of the British Crown would soon be assimilated to their fellow-citizens. From all the information which reaches us, no less than from the visible probabilities of the case, *we are constrained to believe that these hopes have been falsified. The negro has not acquired with his freedom any habits of industry or morality. His independence is little better than that of an uncaptured brute.* Having accepted few of the restraints of civilization, he is amenable to few of its necessities; and the wants of his nature are so easily satisfied, that at the current rate of wages he is called upon for nothing but fitful or desultory exertion. *The blacks*, therefore, *instead of becoming intelligent husbandmen, have become vagrants and squatters, and it is now apprehended that with the failure of cultivation in the island will come the failure of its resources for instructing or controlling its population.* So imminent does this consummation appear, that memorials have been signed by classes of colonial society hitherto standing aloof from politics, *and not only the bench and the bar, but the bishop, clergy, and ministers of all denominations in the island without exceptions have recorded their conviction that, in the absence of timely relief, the religious and educational institutions of the island must be abandoned, and the masses of the population retrograde to barbarism.*"

A CARD.—We would respectfully inform the Ladies of Washington and the public generally that we are just in receipt of a splendid stock of rich Dress Goods, of new and beautiful styles, comprising altogether the handsomest stock of Dress Goods we have ever seen in Washington. Our stock of printed Mousselines cannot be surpassed in quality, beauty, or cheapness, and our stock of Shawls, Silks, Merinos, and in fact every thing in the dress line will speak for themselves. We would respectfully solicit a call from all in want, and we promise to offer goods as cheap as any establishment in the country at retail.
nov 3—d2wif W. M. SHUSTER & CO.

USEFUL AND VARIOUS.—We have this day received the following, to which we call the attention of our friends, customers, and the public generally:
10 pieces Table Damask, all grades
50 dozen Table Napkins, all prices
125 do Towels, from 12½ cents up
75 pieces all-widths Sheetings, very cheap
50 do pillow-case Cottons
500 do Bleached Cottons, all prices and makes
500 do fancy Prints, all grades
20 do black Alpacas, to sell at 12 cents
20 do black Prints, to sell at 6¼
75 do heavy fulled Cloths, for servants
75 do plaid country Linseys
250 do Mousselines de Laine, 12½ cents
300 do Mousselines de Laine, 18¾ and 25 cents
100 do Penty plaid Cottons
100 do heavy Osnaburgs
100 Linen Table-cloths, bleached and brown
25 pieces Huckaback, for towellings, &c.
50 do best Russia Diapers.
With a full, general, and complete assortment of all kinds of Dry Goods.
YERBY & MILLER,
Corner of 7th street and Penn. avenue,
Miss Dermott's new building.
nov 10—d1mif (News&Union)

NEW BOOKS.

CORNELIUS NEPOS, with Notes; by CHARLES ANTHON, LL.D. New York. Harpers.

In Europe Cornelius Nepos has long ranked as an elementary classic, though but lately assuming his due place in our schools. This author will be always a favorite with the younger students, for much the same reason that Xenophon's Anabasis is so acceptable to that class. Both authors indite a spirit-stirring narrative of wars, battles, ambuscades, and strategy.

Never shall we forget our school-boy admiration of that presence of mind displayed by DATAMES, when, by the base defection of all his cavalry on the field of battle, he contrived at once to punish their treason and to gain a decisive victory over a superior force.

The *Vitæ Imperatorum* are short biographies of twenty eminent Greek commanders, and of two Carthaginian, HAMILCAR and HANNIBAL. Appended is also a biographical sketch of CATO, the Censor.

The text of the book is based on those of the corrected editions of the best German critics; amongst whom we perceive the euphonious names of *Van Staveren, Tzschucke, Klotz*, and *Nipperdey*. This Teutonic idiom of ours could not assuredly have been (as some German scholars assert) the language in which the serpent tempted Eve. And indeed we often wonder why such scholars themselves do not resort to the expedient adopted by the early Reformers, who, by an ingenious device, succeeded in softening down at once the asperity of their old names and their old religion. Thus *Schwartzerd* Grecized his patronymic into MELANCTHON; *Hausschein* into ŒCOLAMPADIUS; *Holtzmann* into XYLANDER, &c.

This interesting little classic is enriched with the usual full and judicious annotations of Dr. ANTHON; and the proof-sheets have passed under the accurate eye of Professor DRISLER.

GRAMMAIRE ANGLAISE, *d'apres le Système* D'OLLENDORFF. New York. Appleton.

[As this Grammar is designed solely for the use of Frenchmen, we have no notion of discoursing choice English to *foreigners*, as Mrs. Bull styled the French during her late visit to Paris.]

Voici un moyen sûr d'apprendre une langue qui presente toujours de grandes difficultés aux Etrangers. Les grammaires Anglaises à l'usage des Français ne manquent pas, mais aucune n'existe encore d'apres le système d'Ollendorff.

Ce ne pas necessaire, il nous semble, de montrer l'importance pour la population Franco-Americaine de parler la langue de ce pays ci. La plupart des Français cependant n'ont ni le temps ni les moyens de s'adonner à l'étude de l'Anglais: le present ouvrage est donc ce qu'il leur faut; car il est courte et methodique, et en trente leçons on peut, avec un bon maitre, acquérir assez pour se faire bien comprendre dans les circonstances ordinaires de la vie.

On à ajouté un clef des Thèmes, tres utile. [Se vend chez Taylor & Maury, Pennsylvania avenue.]

THE ELEMENTARY SPANISH READER AND TRANSLATOR, by MIGUEL TOLON. Appleton. New York.

The English, French, and Spanish constitute the staple languages of this our Western Continent. The Portuguese, indeed, may be thrown into the inventory, as, according to a dull joke, the man who speaks bad Spanish discourses good Portuguese. Of all the barbarian daughters of queenly Rome, none display features so stately, so similar to their majestic mother as the Spanish. And hence largely could we descant on the high advantages possessed by those who, in youth, have sedulously studied and acquired the priceless boon of a sound classical education. To such the mastery of the French, Spanish, Portuguese, and Italian—those off-shoots from the noble Roman stem—is already half accomplished. The exercises in this work are arranged in progressive order, and a full vocabulary completes the course. On sale by Taylor & Maury.

EZRA C. SEAMAN, Esq. has just issued a new work entitled "*Essays on the Progress of Nations in Civilization, Productive Industry, Wealth, and Population;*" illustrated by Statistics of Mining, Agriculture, Manufactures, Commerce, Coin, Banking, Internal Improvements, Emigration, and Population.

It consists of an abridgment of the greatest part of a former work, revised, amended, and re-arranged, with very large additions of new matter, comprising the principal results of the census of 1850. The whole is comprised in a volume of six hundred and thirty pages. The compendiousness and value of the matter render this work very desirable for every library as a book of reference for statistics, which will be shown by the following extracts from the preface:

"It comprises the leading principles of political economy and social philosophy, and the facts from which they are deduced, united in a systematic series of essays, logically arranged, showing the connexion of the whole, and the bearing of each upon the development of the faculties of man, upon productive industry, civilization, and the progress of nations.

"The object of the author has been to connect political economy with statistics; to bring the rules and principles of the former to the test of the established facts of the latter; and to try them, as far as practicable, by the severe test and certain standard of the principles of mathematics. This is the only mode by which they can be reduced to certainty, and by which errors, false assumptions, fallacious reasoning, and erroneous conclusions can be detected and corrected."

"The course of events in different countries, under different institutions, and various systems of policy, are but experiments, which should be carefully observed and noted, to enable us to learn from the experience of other nations, as well as our own. Until that mode is pursued to ascertain the principles of political economy, statesmen and nations will continue to grope their way in uncertainty and error, and be often misled by rules laid down as principles which are founded on false assumptions.

"The object of the author has been to show the effect on the progress of man and of nations, of civil, political, and religious liberty; of the development of the intellect; of educating the whole people; of the general diffusion of knowledge and science; of the discoveries, inventions, machinery, and improvements of modern times; of the use and necessity of immaterial as well as material capital; of adapting the division of employments to the condition and wants of the country; of making production free, but regulating the foreign commerce of a country in such a manner as to secure to its citizens a field of employment, to encourage and promote their industry; of the use of the precious metals, and of banking institutions and paper money; of foreign debts and colonial bondage; of associations, municipal and other corporations, local powers, and confederated systems of Government; of associating, uniting, and organizing numerous individuals, their capital and labor, by means of corporations, for great enterprises and undertakings, which a few persons are incapable of accomplishing; of the union of civil and ecclesiastical power; of despotism in any form; of ecclesiastical hierarchies, and all attempts to enforce uniformity of opinion in matters of religion or government; of large standing armies, the centralization of power, and its concentration in the hands of one man or of an aristocratic few. The object has been to inquire into the causes and principal elements of individal and national progress, and the institutions which tend to promote it, as well as those which have a contrary tendency."

GOSHEN BUTTER, CHEESE, BUCKWHEAT, &c.—
150 boxes Goshen Cheese
35 tubs and firkins Butter
25 boxes English Dairy Cheese
2,500 lbs. prime Family Buckwheat Flour
50 boxes Starch
25 dozen Preston & Merrill's Yest Powders
25 do Babbitt's do
20 boxes ground Coffee
60 lbs. Nutmegs
25 dozen Mustard, ½ and ¼-cases
20 boxes pure Pepper, ground
10 dozen pure Cayenne Pepper
15 boxes Hull & Son's Toilet Soap
20 do Baker's Cocoa and Chocolate
10 do low-price do
75 dozen Corn Brooms
12 bales Patent Twine
30 nests Willow Baskets
50 dozen Manilla and Cotton Cords
50 gross Matches.
Now landing from New York, per schooners Fairfax and Arlington, and for sale wholesale and retail by
nov 19—6tif SAM'L BACON & CO.

3,000 BARRELS best New York Hydraulic Cement, in store and arriving, for sale in lots to suit, by
nov 24—3tif B. H. CHEEVER.

SCHOOL BOOKS of every description, for sale by R. FARNHAM, Penn. avenue, corner of 11th street.

POST OFFICE OPERATIONS.

The Postmaster General has established, discontinued, and changed the names of the following Post Offices during the week ending 27th of November, 1852:

Office.	County.	State.	Postmaster.
Dallas	Paulding	Ga.	John S. Pool.
Maxwell's Creek	Mariposa	Cal.	G. W. Coulter.
Camp Seco	Tuolumne	"	Jno. H. Richardson
San Ramon	Contra Costa	"	Samuel Russell.
Greenland	Covington	Ala.	Wm. G. Williams.
Shutter'sCorners	Schoharie	N. Y.	Horace Crary.
Voak	Yates	"	P. Hallet.
Mercer's Mills	Bradford	Pa.	S. W. Prentice.
Grove City	Franklin	Ohio	Wm. F. Buck.
Drake's	Lucas	"	Samuel Divine.

DISCONTINUED.

Office.	County.	State.
Dallas	Overton	Tennessee.
Julia Dean	Davidson	"
Monwreath	Shelby	"
Tennessean Iron Works	Montgomery	"
Sandy Hill	Henry	"
Big Clifty	Grayson	Kentucky.
Spring Rock	York	South Carolina.
Holly Springs	Campbell	Georgia.
Arden	Berkeley	Virginia.

NAMES CHANGED.

Weirs, Bexar county, Texas, changed to Valley.

Fort Duncan, Kinney county, Texas, changed to Eagle Pass.

Penfield, Hamilton county, Indiana, changed to Deming.

GAUTIER'S HERB CANDY, FOR COUGHS, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, &c.—This invaluable Candy has been prepared at the suggestion of one of our most *eminent physicians*, and has the extraordinary property of immediately relieving *coughs, colds, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, bronchitis, asthma*, and *huskiness of the throat*. It operates by dissolving the congealed phlegm, consequently causing a free expectoration.

Those who are troubled with that unpleasant tickling in the throat which deprives them of rest night after night, by the incessant cough which it provokes, will, by using this candy, find immediate relief.

This Candy is composed of *six simple ingredients, principally of herbs*, which are known to be very efficacious in the cure of diseases resulting from *colds*, and some of which, being rather nauseous in their natural state, would deter many from resorting to them; but when made into candy become palatable, without losing any of their valuable medicinal properties.

The subscriber, in presenting this *candy* to public notice, wishes it to be expressly understood that he does not claim for it any *miraculous* curing properties, nor does he present it with a long string of certificates of recommendations, although he might do so, as numerous ones have been tendered him by those who have received great benefit from its use, but he prefers that the true merits of the Candy should be its own commendation.

The Medical Faculty of this city have been pleased to give it a very favorable notice, and invariably recommend it to their patients as one of the best articles of the kind. Price 12½ cents per stick.

Prepared and for sale, wholesale and retail, by
C. GAUTIER,
A La Ville De Paris,
nov 23—3tif Corner of Penn. avenue and 11th street.

SUGAR, COFFEE, TEAS, &c.—Landing this day from schooner Empire a large supply of fresh selected Groceries, &c., to say—
30 hhds. prime Porto Rico and Cuba Sugars
75 packages Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered Sugars
115 half-chests fresh new Gunpowder, Imperial, Young Hyson, Pouchong, and Souchong Teas, all of late importations.
150 bags old Java, Maracaibo, Rio, Mocha, and Burnt Coffees
ALSO—
Raisins, Soft-shelled Almonds, &c.
Pickles, Preserves, Catsups, and Extracts
Chow-Chow, Anchovy Paste and Sardines
Olive Oil, Spices, Canton Ginger
Pineapple and English Dairy Cheese
Judd's Patent and Spermaceti Candles
Winter Spermaceti Bleached Oil, &c.
Hull's Fancy Soaps and Candles
Colegate's Pearl Starch and Blue
Brooms, Buckets, Pales
Fancy Mats, Candle Wick, Twine, Cords, &c.
Assorted Codfish, Herrings, Hops, &c.
Which, with a general assortment of Groceries, Liquors, Flour, &c., are offered for sale by
GEO. & THOS. PARKER & CO.
nov 2—co1mif Opposite Brown's Hotel.

THE GIANT OF THE MONTHLIES.—Harper's Magazine for December will commence a new year and a new volume. It will be published about the 27th instant. All who wish to subscribe or renew subscriptions will please give notice as soon as possible at the Washington Publication Office, Odeon Building, corner of 4½ street and Pennsylvania avenue. JOE SHILLINGTON,
Agent for all the magazines and weekly newspapers.
nov 24—3tif

MACKEREL, SALMON, CODFISH, WHITE Fish, &c.
50 bbls. small No. 3 Mackerel
10 bbls. No. 1 Mackerel
10 ½ bbls. No. 1 do
20 kitts No. 1 Mackerel, expressly for family use
1 fine family Salmon
2,500 lbs. Grand Bank Codfish
50 boxes No. 1 Scaled Herrings
5 ½-bbls. White Fish
8 ¼-bbls. do
25 bbls. Connecticut Herrings. Now landing from schooner Fairfax, and for sale by
nov 19—6tif SAM'L BACON & CO.

TO THE PUBLIC.
General Agency in Washington.
HAVING surrendered every thing I possessed on earth, in the shape of property, notes, claims, and accounts, both in Washington and Virginia, for the benefit of the creditors of the "Bank of the Union," I now tender my personal services for the further liquidation of any liabilities that may not be satisfied by the proceeds of my assets. What balances will be unsettled after all my available effects are realized through my trustees, time alone can show; but, let the balance be what it may, I do not ask or desire to be released from my obligations even for one cent, as it is my determination to struggle, as long as life and health are spared me, to overcome adverse fortune, and to pay dollar for dollar. To this end, therefore, and for the maintenance of my little household, I hereby offer my services as a general agent for claims before Congress and the several departments of the Government; and I will also undertake the collection of claims against individuals in Washington.
My commissions for services rendered shall be no more than those charged by other agents, and when employed by persons who were bona fide holders of the "Bank of the Union" notes at the time of its suspension, I will receive from them at par two-thirds of my fees in those issues. And now let those indebted to me make the same efforts and the same sacrifice, and no creditor will suffer.
My numerous friends in Virginia and elsewhere who have known me from childhood will, I am sure, still confide in me, and to them I refer all persons who may have occasion to employ an agent at the seat of Government.
I can be found at the office of John S. Gallaher, jr., 9th street, between E and F, or may be addressed, post paid, through the mail.
nov 13—3taw1m RO. H. GALLAHER.

By JAMES C. McGUIRE, Auctioneer.
PEWS IN ST. JOHN'S CHURCH FOR SALE at Public Auction.—On Saturday, the 11th of December next ensuing, at 12 o'clock M., the following-named Pews in St. John's Church, at the corner of H street north and 16th street west, now owned by the Church, will be offered for sale at the Church at public auction, viz:
On the Ground-floor—
Nos. 3, 4, 13, 14, 15, 19, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 33, 34, 35, 38, 40, 41, 46, 57, 59, 61, 62, 63, 66, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 75, 77, 78, 84, 88, 91, 92, 96, 98, 101, 102, and 103.
In the Gallery—
Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, and 28.
Most of these Pews are eligibly situated, and among the best in the Church. Any of them can be bought at private sale at valuation, on application to the Treasurer, at any time previous to the sale.
The terms of sale are, one fourth of the purchase money to be paid in hand, one-fourth in four months, one-fourth in eight months, and the remaining fourth in twelve months from the day of sale. The purchasers to give notes with approved endorsers for the deferred payments, bearing interest from the day of sale. And on failure to comply with these terms within ten days after the sale, the Vestry reserve the right of reselling the said Pews, or any of them, at the risk and expense of the purchasers so in default.
JAS. C. McGUIRE,
nov 12—co&dsif (Union) Auctioneer.

NEW FURNITURE AND HOUSEKEEPING Goods, at the Furnishing Rooms of N. M. McGREGOR, on 7th street, opposite to the Exchange Bank. My assortment is now very full and complete, comprising almost every article required in housekeeping, and prices lower than ever. I enumerate in part—
50 mahogany and walnut Sofas and Tete-a-tete, in hair-cloth, plush, and damask
25 mahogany Rockers and Arm-Chairs
A large assortment of mahogany and marble Centre and Sofa Tables
Mahogany and walnut dressing and plain Bureaus
Do do Wardrobes
Do do Parlor Chairs, in haircloth, and plush
Commodes, Whatnots Etagiers
A large assortment of Secretaries and Bookcases
French and Cottage Bedsteads, painted Cottage Sets
Extension Dining Tables
Gilt and mahogany frame Mirrors
Cane and wood-seat Chairs
Feather Beds, hair and shuck Mattresses.
Persons wishing to furnish are invited to call and examine the stock.
oct 27—3taw6wif [Rock. Jour., Marlb. Gaz.]

BOUNTY LAND CLAIMS.—NOTICE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Pension Office, December 1, 1852.

THE very large number of applications for bounty land with which this office has been filled within the last two years, and the numerous calls for information relative to the condition of claims not yet admitted, have thrown upon the bureau a very heavy correspondence. All the diligence possible has been used to answer such inquiries without delay, but it has been found impracticable to give information promptly in so great a number of cases, chiefly in consequence of the *vague and undescriptive character* of most of the letters and memoranda asking for it. Parties and agents are therefore required to conform to the following directions in all communications or memoranda asking the condition of applications for bounty land:

The claim must be *distinctly* but briefly described, by stating the name of the applicant; and if it be that of a widow or minor children, the name in full of the deceased soldier for whose service she or they claim; when it was filed; the residence of the party when the application was transmitted; or if filed by an agent, the residence of the agent; the corps to which the applicant, or the husband, or parent belonged; in what war the service was performed upon which the claim is founded; and whether the case has been suspended.

Hereafter, in the letter from this office acknowledging the receipt of a claim, the registered number of the case will be given, and in every inquiry in relation to cases filed after this date the number thus given must be stated; it must also be endorsed upon additional evidence offered in them.

An observance of these directions will very greatly diminish labor and save time in the office, and tend to obtain speedy replies to the parties interested. J. E. HEATH,
dec 1—cp3t Commissioner of Pensions.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, for December, received at the Washington agency,
TAYLOR & MAURY'S
dec 1 [News] Bookstore, near 9th street.

THE ECLIPSE OF FAIT

Daily National Intelligencer.

VOL. XL. WASHINGTON: FRIDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1852. NO. 12,411

PUBLISHED BY GALES & SEATON.

TERMS:

DAILY PAPER $10 A YEAR—COUNTRY PAPER $6 A YEAR.

Payable in advance.

E. C. CARRINGTON, Jr.
Attorney at Law,

HAVING dissolved partnership with Mr. JOHN MCNEAL LATHAM, by mutual consent, will prosecute his profession alone. Will retain the same office (east wing City Hall) until adjournment of the Criminal Court; after that time will take an office on Seventh street, opposite Odd Fellows' Hall, four doors above the National Intelligencer Office. nov 29—3t

LOST, on Pennsylvania avenue, between 12th and 13th streets, or on 13th street, between Pennsylvania and New York avenues, a GOLD BRACELET of three chains, with moss agate set and basket of gold flowers.

The finder will be suitably rewarded, and may leave it with Mr. HYDE, at the office of Corcoran & Riggs. dec 1—3t

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR RENT.—The House, with its Furniture, lately occupied by D. C. Goddard, Esq., on H street, between 9th and 10th, is for rent during the ensuing session of Congress. For terms, apply at the premises, or to J. C. G. KENNEDY, Esq., three doors above.

nov 22—3w

WERE TAKEN UP on the 24th instant two HORSES, one a roan and the other a dark bay. The owner is requested to call at Swartes's Stable, on G, between 17th and 18th streets, prove property, pay charges, and take them away. dec 1—3t

FOR SALE, the two yellow brick Houses and Lots on F street, near 14th street, now occupied by Mr. Reed as a boarding house. Price low and terms of payment easy.

Apply to Z. PLATT,

nov 29—d1w Fifteenth street, opposite Treasury.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.—The highest market prices paid for Warrants.

HAMILTON G. FANT,

oct 25—d3m Office opposite Treasury Building.

FOR RENT, a commodious House, handsomely furnished, on F street west, between 19th and 20th streets. For terms apply to Col. EDWARDS, next door.

oct 26—dw

FOR RENT, two pleasant furnished Parlors and several Chambers, at J. P. CRUTCHETT'S,

nov 23—dtf Corner of 6th and D sts.

FOR RENT, a neat frame House, situated on 20th street, next door to E street, north side, with four chambers, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, and cellar, with side and back yard. Inquire of Mrs. HUTTON, on 20th, near G street.

dec 2—3t

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, competent to teach the common and higher English, Mathematics, and the rudiments of Latin and Greek, would like a situation as Teacher in some good family or in a select school or academy. He is a practical Teacher and can give satisfactory testimonials.

Address Rev. Dr. JESSE T. PECK, late President of Dickinson College, at Washington, D. C. dec 2—d1w

GENTLEMEN'S DOUBLE-SHOES.—Just received, this day, another lot of Gentlemen's Double-sole Patent Leather and Calf Shoes.

Also, 1 case Patent Leather Boots, and Congress patterns. For sale by HARRIS & GRIFFIN,

dec 2—1w Penn. avenue, between 9th and 10th sts.

WANTED, Ten or Twelve Carts or Wagons, to haul wood from the woods to the canal; the distance is about one mile and a quarter. For further particulars inquire of S. E. DOUGLASS,

dec 2—3t Pa. av., between 17th and 18th sts.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOGS.—Three dozen pairs just received this day and for sale by HARRIS & GRIFFIN,

dec 2—1w Pa. av., between 9th and 10th sts.

WASHINGTON CITY DIRECTORY.—All persons doing business in the city are requested to notice the extraordinary advantage of advertising in my Directory. The Directory will be rapidly carried on and finished about the 25th of the month. Every property-holder should subscribe for a copy, as the whole community will be directly benefited by this publication. The office and store is now removed from the old place to next to the United States Hotel. ALFRED HUNTER.

dec 2—1w [Balt Sun]

USEFUL AND FANCY ARTICLES.

Real Farina Cologne, in quart, pint, and ½ pint wicker bottles
Toilet Soaps of every variety
Shaving Cream and Saponaceous Compound
Hair, Tooth, and Nail Brushes, of all patterns
Flesh Brushes, Electric Gloves and Straps
Bathing Sponges
Lubin's Extracts, all odors; and many other articles pertaining to the toilet. For sale by

dec 1—3t Z. D. GILMAN.

BY J. C. McGUIRE, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE AND HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS at Auction.—On Saturday morning, December 4th, at 10 o'clock, in front of the Auction Rooms, I shall sell, by order of the Orphans' Court, a good assortment of Household and Kitchen Furniture, consisting of—

Mahogany spring-seat Sofa
Do marble-top Centre Table
Bureaus, Wardrobes, Washstands
Three-ply and Ingrain Carpeting
Venetian Blinds, painted Window Shades
Feather Bed, hair and shuck Mattresses
Mahogany and cherry Tables
Looking Glasses, Toilet Sets
Crockery, Glassware, Clocks
Stoves, Kitchen Utensils, &c.
Wheelbarrow, Garden Tools, Glass Case.

Terms cash. JAS. C. McGUIRE,

dec 1—d (Union) Auctioneer.

BY GREEN & SCOTT, Auctioneers.

HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE at Auction.—On Saturday, the 4th instant, we shall sell, in front of our store, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large assortment of Furniture, Stoves, &c., viz:

Feather Beds, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Sofas
Tables, Looking Glasses, Chairs of every description
China, Glass, and Crockery Ware
Hair and shuck Mattresses
Cooking, Airtight, Radiator, and Franklin Stoves

With many other articles which we deem unnecessary to enumerate. Terms cash. GREEN & SCOTT,

dec 2—3t [Union] Auctioneers.

CONSERVES, PRESERVES, &c.—Eve's Apples, East India mixed Preserves, in china jars
Preserved and conserved Ginger, Prunes in jars
Superior new Smyrna Figs, in drums and boxes
Smyrna seedless Raisins, 18 cents, in small drums and retail
Bunch Raisins, various sized boxes,
Stuart's very superior Candies hourly expected
Acidulated Drops, Maple Sugar, &c.

YANKEE NOTIONS.

Salmon, Mackerel, Glade and Goshen Butter
Beans Codfish, Potatoes, Apples
Cider Cheese, Shellbarks, Scotch Herring
Extracts of all kinds, &c.

ELEGANT SUBSTANTIALS.

15 chests more of that superior black Tea at 50 cts per pound, reference made to many of the reverend gentlemen of Washington. Call and try it.

Fine green Teas, Government Java Coffee, pure Buckwheat Flour, premium family Flour, &c.

Indeed almost every good and new article necessary for fine living, at prices within the range of all. Goods delivered, and when requested orders at intervals will be called for and goods delivered free of carriage. Z. M. P. KING,

dec 2—6t Corner of 15th and I streets.

GREGORY & MAURY, Managers,

Successors to J. W. MAURY & Co.

On Saturday, December 4, 1852,

STATE OF DELAWARE LOTTERY,

Class 154, for 1852,

Will be drawn at Wilmington, Delaware.

$35,000! 2 prizes of $12,000 are $24,000!

78 numbers, 14 drawn ballots.

GOOD SCHEME.

1 prize of	$35,000	1 prizes of		2,000
1 do	12,000	30 do		1,000
1 do	12,000	30 do		500
1 do	5,000	40 do		300
1 do	3,000	257 do		200
1 do	2,589	&c.		&c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2.50.

On Saturday, December 11, 1852,

THE STATE OF DELAWARE LOTTERY,

Class 160, for 1852.

Will be drawn at Wilmington, Delaware.

$50,000! 50 Prizes of $1,000! 5 of $12,000

75 numbers—13 drawn ballots.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 prize of	$50,000	1 prize of		$6,000
1 do	17,542	1 do		6,000
1 do	12,000	1 do		6,000
1 do	12,000	1 do		6,000
1 do	12,000	1 do		6,000
1 do	12,000	50 do		1,000
1 do	12,000	&c.		&c.

Tickets $15—Halves $7.50—Quarters $3.75—Eighths $1.87½.

Address E. E. O'BRIEN, Agent,

nov 29 Alexandria, Va.

ORIGIN OF THE NAME DOLLAR.

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

The Emperor Sigismund granted to Jasper Schlick the rank of Count and the right to coin money in 1432 on account of the rich silver mines discovered on his estates of Michelsberg and Joachimsthal. Jasper died without issue, and his brother Matthew continued in possession of the same rights with his three sons, one of which, Jasper of Schläkenwerth, had four sons, Stephen, Jerome, Henry, and Lawrence, who, on finding the richness of the silver mines to increase, began to coin in 1517 larger pieces of money, called Joachimsthaler Güldengroschen, (literally Gildergroth, issued from the valley of St. Joachim.) In the course of time the people found the name too long, and at first the name of Güldengroschen was left out, then that of the saint; finally, the pieces of one ounce or nearly so were simply called THALER, (from valley.) Already in 1551 the name Thaler is to be found alone in the regulations on coinage of the Emperor Ferdinand I.

As the piece of the Count of Schlick struck in 1517 is the origin of the Almighty Dollar, it will not be out of place to describe it in full, and even to blazon it or explain its armorial bearings:

Obverse: LVDOVICVS PRIMus Dei GRACIA-REX: BOhemia. The crowned Bohemian Lion from the left-hand side.

Reverse: ARma DOMInorum SLIckiorum STEphani Z FRAtrum COmitum De BAsan * . St. Joachim in full stature, having his head covered and holding a travelling staff in his right hand; on the sides S. ——J. (Sanctus Joachimus.) At the feet of the Saint the family coat of arms of the Count of Schlick. A four-quartered shield in the first and fourth quarters, a golden lion holding a silver church in a blue field for the county of Weisenkirchen. In the second and third quarters, in a red field, a silver triangle, (pointed upwards,) with a red ring in it, and two silver ones in the field, for the county of Bassan. In the middle shield a red tower with battlements and open gate, supported on each side by a Griffin, for the county of Schlick. The coin is nearly of the size and weight of a French five francs piece.

In the same year the Reformation began by M. Luther, and on that occasion the following anagram was made upon the inscription of the above dollar:

Io CCe VaLLes f Lorent CVM eVangeLio, (1517.)

If in that remote time the richness of a few silver mines could produce such a change as to introduce generally larger pieces of coin for circulation instead of the smaller ones in use till then, what was not to be expected from the inexhaustible richness of the mines of California, and were not larger pieces of gold coin generally to be expected, in place of those small gold dollars, which, through their miniature size and their neatness, are better fitted to be kept as objects of curiosity than to circulate as medium for general use?

When I published an article on the change of the silver dollar to the gold one, I spoke of the size of a silver dollar, that the gold pieces should have taken so that we should have had pieces of thirty dollars instead of those small abortive gold pieces. Never was there a coin better adapted to be counterfeited; they are so small that hardly any of the four tests by which counterfeit coins may be detected can be applied to them. *Sight, smell, hearing,* and *feeling* are familiar tests of the genuineness of money. They are so small that it takes an expert eye to distinguish the false from the genuine one. The second test, *smell,* is generally applied only to silver. Thirdly, *hearing.* They are so small that they give hardly any sound from them by *ring.* The last test, *feeling,* will likewise give very little satisfaction, for they are so small that their weight can hardly be ascertained. The public nearly all must take them blindfolded, as it is very difficult to distinguish the genuine ones from the counterfeit ones. The smallest gold coin should have been that of two dollars and a half, because the fraction of fifty cents makes it very convenient; and if only *that* coin had been kept as the smallest, we should have had more silver now in the country, and we should not be placed in the necessity to take in payment for twelve and a half cents old defaced pieces of silver worth only seven or eight cents.

Perhaps in a future article I may suggest *what* ought to have been done to take advantage of those marvellous gold sources of California and Australia, in order to introduce some better arrangement for the circulation of coins. D. E. G.

THE FLOOD IN ENGLAND.

The papers continue to record the loss and suffering by the great floods in England, where the rivers had risen higher than had been known for twenty years, and which was also attended with loss of life. Upon both sides of the river Thames the damage was immense, and in the provinces whole districts were under water; factories were flooded, thousands of hands were prevented from working, and horses, sheep, and cattle were carried off in immense numbers. The traffic on many of the railways was stopped several days by the waters. From Nottingham, Gloucester, Shrewsbury, Leicester, Doncaster, Exeter, and other places the reports are all the same.

The storm on the coast continued with great violence from the evening of the 11th to a late hour on the night of the 12th. A letter from Dublin of the 13th says that the accounts from the coasts of Down, Louth, Wicklow, Wexford, as well as Dublin, are heartrending. Many lives have been lost, and a large number of vessels, mostly those engaged in the coasting trade, have been either totally wrecked or greatly damaged.

The latest accounts in the London papers of Tuesday gave prospect of an amelioration, but a large amount of country was still under water. At Windsor Castle terrace on Monday evening the valley of the Thames presented the appearance of an immense lake. Communication was cut off with London, detaining gentlemen connected with the court. All the lands on the Trent continued inundated, and Burton-on-Trent received the name of Burton *under* Trent. At Wisbech all the wharves and granaries were in great danger, and all the ships and craft were ordered out of town. At Aberystwith in Wales all the low lands were under water, the Gloucester mail-coach was overset, and a passenger drowned. A letter from Gloucester of the evening of the 15th gives the following description of the state of things in that vicinity:

"The condition of this county is at this moment most imminent. All the Vale of Gloucester, comprising a large flat district extending on either side of the Severn, is one wide-spreading sea, the water covering the fences, and leaving nothing but the tops of the trees visible. The parishes of Sandhurst, Loriginey, Elmore, and other villages on the banks of the Severn are completely deserted, the inhabitants having fled to the more elevated parts of the county. Yesterday was occupied by the well-to-do inhabitants in rescuing those in danger, by means of boats and rafts, and in conveying food to those who were kept prisoners in their houses. The distress which will be occasioned by this flood is wide-spreading, extending from the landlord to the tenant, the laborer, the artisan, and the cottager—crops carried away, ricks destroyed, cider and perry spoilt, and sheep, pigs, and cattle carried away by the flood. In the agricultural districts this is universally the case; some of the houses are submerged to the tops of the roofs, the chimneys only being visible."

In 1851 there were ten thousand Jews in Jerusalem. This number has lately greatly increased, and they are supported by Jews in other parts of the world, particularly those in America and Holland. These Jews reside chiefly on the rugged slope of Mount Zion, over against the temple. Many of them are supported by annuities, which they receive from their friends in Europe, to whom they have made over their property, with this stipulation. This money is remitted to a rich Jewish merchant at Amsterdam, who is called the President of the Holy Land, and the average amount which he receives may be near £3,000. Instead of doing good, it seems to engender strife and idleness. These Jews still anticipate the speedy coming of the Messiah.

According to a modern traveller in Germany, they have a very singular custom in that somewhat singular country. During service at church on the Sabbath, they have a general *concentration of coughing and nose blowing.* The clergyman pauses at different periods of his discourse, steps back from the pulpit, and stands and blows his nose. The entire congregation at once imitate his example: coughing, sneezing, and practicing on the nasal organ then, but disturbing the congregation at no other time. It strikes us that this is a good arrangement; for in influenza seasons, or times of a general "cold," the diversified entertainments of this kind are a sad drawback to both preacher and congregation.—*Harper.*

THE BONAPARTE FAMILY.

Under the *senatus-consultum,* NAPOLEON III. may select either of the following persons as successor to the throne, in default of direct male issue: The sons by the second marriage of Lucien Bonaparte, namely, Charles Lucien Bonaparte, Prince of Canino, ex-President of the Roman Constituent Assembly, aged 49; Louis Lucien, aged 39; Pierre, aged 37, and Antoine, aged 36. The surviving son by the second marriage of Prince Jerome, Napoleon Joseph Bonaparte, aged 30; the sons of Charles Lucien Bonaparte, Prince de Canino, namely, Joseph Lucien, Prince de Musignano, aged 28; Lucien Louis, aged 24; Napoleon Jacques, aged 13. In addition to those persons who may be called to the succession, the new Imperial family will consist of the following members, none of whom, if now unmarried, can marry without consent of the Emperor, namely: Jerome Bonaparte, ex-King of Westphalia; the Princess Zenaide Charlotte Bonaparte, eldest daughter of Joseph, brother of Napoleon, and married to the Prince de Canino; the daughters of Lucien, namely, the Princess Alexandrine, wife of Count Vincent de Canino; the Princess Constance, a nun at Rome; the Princess Jeanne Bonaparte, married to the Marquis Honorate; the Princess Mathilde, daughter of Jerome; and the five daughters of Charles Lucien, Prince de Canino. The other members of the Imperial family are the Princess Napoleon Bacchiocchi, daughter of Eliza, the sister of Napoleon I, and married to Count Camerata; the children of Caroline, sister of Napoleon, married to Murat, namely, Prince Lucien Murat; the Princess Letitia Murat, married to Count Pepoli; and the Princess Louise Caroline Murat, married to Count Ruspori; the children of Prince Lucien Murat; and, finally, the Princess Zether Bonaparte, married to Mr. Wyse, British Chargé at Athens, and her children.

THE BRITISH PATENT LAWS.

NEW RULES AND REGULATIONS.—The first set of rules and regulations under the new act for the passing of letters patent for inventions, and which come into operation on the 1st October, have just been issued under the authority of the Lord Chancellor, Master of the Rolls, and Attorney and Solicitor Generals, the four commissioners under the act. They set forth, for the information of inventors and patentees, that a commodious office is forthwith intended to be provided by the Crown as the Great Seal Patent Office, and that the Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury have appointed such office as the office also for the purposes of the new act. All petitions for the grant of letters patent, and all declarations and provisional specifications, are to be left at the Commissioners' office, written on paper of twelve inches in length by eight and a half inches in breadth on each side of each page, in order that they may be bound in the books to be kept in the office. Every provisional protection of an invention allowed by the law officer is to be forthwith advertised in the London Gazette, setting forth the name and address of the petitioner, the title of his invention, and date of application. Every invention protected by reason of the deposite of a complete specification is also to be similarly advertised, and that a complete specification has been deposited. Where a petitioner applying for letters patent after provisional protection, or after deposite of a complete specification, gives notice at the office of his intention to proceed, he is to advertise in like manner; and any persons having an interest to oppose such application are to be at liberty to leave particulars of their objection to the application at the office of the Commissioners, within twenty-one days after. The charge for office or other copies of documents is to be at the rate of 2d. for every ninety words. Fees of £2 12s. 6d. to the law officer; of 12s. 6d. to his clerk, and 5s. to his clerk for summons, are to be paid in each of the following cases: By a person opposing a grant of letters patent; by a petitioner on the hearing of the case of opposition; by the petitioner for the hearing previous to the fiat of the law officer allowing a disclaimer on memorandum of alteration in letters patent and specification; by the person opposing the allowance of such disclaimer on the hearing; and of £3 3s. to the law officer, and 12s. 6d. to his clerk, by the petitioner for the fiat allowing disclaimer or alteration. All specifications in pursuance of the conditions of letters patent, and all complete specifications accompanying petitions and declarations before grant of letters patent, are to be filed in the Great Seal Patent Office, written on sheets of parchment eighteen inches by twelve, with a margin of one and a half inches; but the drawings, if any, may be made on larger sheets of parchment.

ELEPHANT KILLED.—An elephant which had been long an inmate of Stupinigi, a summer residence of the King of Sardinia, was put to death on the 7th ultimo. This fine animal was of enormous size. He was killed by means of carbonic acid, all doors and windows being closed. Some time ago, his groom having ill-treated him, he fell into a fit of rage, seized him with his trunk, and flung him in the air to a height of about one hundred feet. Since then he had not been permitted to quit his stable. He had become extremely dull and heavy, and only allowed the wife of his former attendant to approach him. The King ordered him to be stuffed, and placed in the Turin Museum.

MRS. JANE TAYLOR has several vacant Rooms. Members of Congress and other gentlemen visiting the city can be accommodated with board on the south side of Pennsylvania avenue, between 4½ and 6th streets, nearly opposite the National Hotel. dec 1—eo3t

BOARDING.—Miss ANDERSON has six rooms newly furnished for the accommodation of gentlemen exclusively, to whom every attention will be given to make home pleasant. D street, between 2d and 3d streets.

dec 1—co2w

BOARDING.—MRS. WELLS, No. 5 Carroll Place, Capitol Hill, has a number of excellent Rooms, with Board.

dec 1—co1w

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, educated in Europe, who is qualified to prepare students for College in all the usual branches, with the advantage of the modern languages, (German and French,) desires a situation as Teacher in a family or male or female institution. References ample. Address immediately C. H., Box 168, Post Office, Washington.

dec 1—co3t

FOUND, a few days since, in the First Ward, a small sum of money, which the owner can recover on application at this office. dec 1—co1w

W. H. WALLACE. LAW NOTICE. E. G. GUEST.

WALLACE & GUEST, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, Fairfield, Iowa, will attend to all business appertaining to their profession throughout the State. dec 6—1y

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.—Strayed from my stable two Horses—a large roan horse, 16 hands high, seven years old, no marks recollected; the other a brown horse, 16 hands high, saddle-marked, and newly shod before; mouth tender. I will pay the above reward if delivered to me at my stable, on the corner of 8th and D streets, or $2.50 for either, and pay reasonable charges.

dec 1 ROBERT SUTTON.

TELEGRAPHIC ACIDS, MERCURY, &c.

Nitric and Sulphuric Acid, by the carboy or bottle
500 pounds Mercury
Varnishes, Paints, and Oils
Turpentine and Alcohol
Window Glass of all sizes
Whiting and Yellow Ochre. Just received by

dec 1—3i Z. D. GILMAN, Druggist.

HOWARD'S SUPREME COURT REPORTS, Volume 13.

Laws of the United States and Treaties passed at the last session of Congress. Just published.

nov 11 FRANCK TAYLOR.

SALES THIS DAY.

By GREEN & SCOTT, Auctioneers.

FINE MAHOGANY and WALNUT FURNITURE at Auction.—On Friday, the 3d instant, we shall sell, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the Furniture Warerooms of David A. Baird, on 8th street, near Pennsylvania avenue, a very superior assortment, viz:

Fine Mahogany and Walnut Marble-top Dressing Bureaus
Do do do do Sofa, Side, Pier, and Centre Tables
Do do do Sideboards, Wardrobes, and Desks
Fine Velvet Plush and Hair-covered Tete-a-Tete, French, and other Sofas
Fine Reception, Spring-seat, Castor, Arm, and other Chairs
Fine Mahogany, Walnut, and Cherry high and low-post Bedsteads
Fine Spring Beds and Hair Mattresses, Lounges, Ottomans, &c.

With a large assortment of other Furniture, which we deem unnecessary to enumerate.

Terms: All sums of and under $25, cash; over $25, a credit of two, three, and four months, for notes satisfactorily endorsed, bearing interest.

The attention of the ladies and gentlemen of Washington and the public in general is respectfully invited to the sale, as the assortment certainly is equal, if not superior, to any in Washington, and the sale will be well worthy of their attention. Sale positive. GREEN & SCOTT,

dec 2—2t (Union) Auctioneers.

WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT.

WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT OFFICE,
DECEMBER 2, 1852.

Contributions received at this Office from the 16th of November to December 2, 1852, (the latter inclusive.)

COLLECTIONS AT THE ELECTION POLLS.

First Ward, Oswego, N. Y.	$6 68	New Orleans, Louisiana	$1165 50
Batavia, do	26 78	Ouchita city do	1 60
Bath, Maine	35 51	Two precincts Concordia parish do	23 30
Cambridge, Massachusetts	67 50	Frankfort, Kentucky	26 55
Newport, Rhode Island	19 00	Mason county do	139 80
Wilkes Barre, Penn.	25 65	Harrodsburg do	29 00
Shrewsbury do	15 00	Shelby county do	76 16
Fourth precinct, north Mulberry ward, Philadelphia	17 65	Flemmingsburg do	22 50
Uniontown, Penn.	11 00	Montgomery county do	39 24
East Birmingham do	4 33	Alexandria do	10 00
Third, Fifth, and Seventh wards, Pittsburg, Penn.	22 00	Hickman do	6 50
West Greenville do	2 25	Bowling Green do	39 85
Shorestown do	3 12	Bourbon county do	98 50
Fifth district, Montgomery county, Maryland	6 62	Fourteenth ward, Cincinnati, Ohio	114 90
Cumberland do	42 50	Fourth ward Columbus do	42 11
Ellicott's mills do	11 00	Garrettsville do	5 40
Charlestown, Virginia	18 43	Gallopolis do	14 10
Smithfield do	4 38	Three townships Pike county do	20 24
Kabletown do	10 06	Middlebury do	9 00
Harper's Ferry do	7 50	Eastern precinct Milburn do	13 00
Upperville do	6 31	Copley do	16 00
First, Third, and Fourth wards, Norfolk do	49 16	Portsmouth do	20 00
Alexandria do	89 09	Lawrence county, Indiana	8 25
Fredericksburg do	12 43	New Marion do	3 00
Sudley do	2 00	Lawrenceburgh do	18 00
Elberton, Georgia	2 00	Eugene do	8 00
Putnam county do	15 00	Palestine, Illinois	5 50
Griffin do	18 25	Ottawa do	10 00
Sparta do	7 00	Naples do	10 00
Anthony Shoals do	2 00	Dixon do	23 00
Second district, Jefferson county do	14 00	Palmyra do	7 00
E. W. J. Hunter do	11 00	China township do	2 00
Fesula, Mississippi	10 00	Warsaw do	8 00
Adams county do	181 60	Urbana do	3 00
Friars' Point do	8 00	Canton do	5 00
Tuscaloosa, Alabama	35 25	Sixth ward St. Louis, Mo.	20 00
Moulton do	7 25	Fourteenth district St. Louis county do	11 60
Oakville do	1 37	Two townships Howard county do	50 65
Mobile do	311 46	Kosanqua Iowa	5 00
Leachspike do	2 00	Wilmington, N. Carolina	23 00
Parish East Feliciana, La.	34 20	Tellico Plains Tennessee	3 00
Mansfield do	16 24	Port Washington Wis.	2 00
Two precincts St. Mary's parish do	6 10		

FROM OTHER SOURCES.

From Rev. Mr. Choice, Georgia	2 25
From Natchez, 22d February, 1852, Mississippi	92 05
From Miss Sheehan's Female Seminary, Mississippi	40 00
From Natchez, Divison No. 17 Sons of Temperance	10 00
From Masonic fraternity, Mississippi	12 50
From Griffin Lodge 21, I. O. O. F., Georgia	20 00
From Morning Star Lodge 20, I. O. O. F., Maryland	5 00
From Visiters at "Monument Place"	106 50
Total	$3,637 58
Total expenditures for the month of November	$2,633 24

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ACT to prohibit certain persons from hauling fire engines, to preserve order in and about the fire engine-houses and at fires, and to protect fire engines and firemen, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Board of Aldermen and Board of Common Council of the City of Washington, That from and after the passage of this act it shall not be lawful for any person under the age of twenty-one years to aid or assist in the hauling of any fire engine or other fire apparatus to or from any fire or elsewhere, or to aid or assist in working the same at any fire or other place; and any person who may be convicted of violating any of the provisions of this section shall be subject to a fine of ten dollars for each offence.

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted,* That the police laws and regulations of this Corporation are hereby extended to and declared to be in full force in the several fire engine-houses in this city; and full power and authority are hereby given to the Chief of Police and Police Officers, and to the Captain and Members of the Auxiliary Guard, to enter said engine-houses whenever they or either of them may have reason to believe that any person or persons are therein who have no lawful business there, or who are or have been violating any of the laws of this Corporation, or of the United States, and to arrest all such persons; and if upon examination it should be ascertained that any of the persons so arrested are not members of the fire company in charge of the engine-house in or about which they may have been arrested, or being members of such fire company were not therein on duty specially imposed upon them by the by-laws or regulations of such fire company, or whether members of such fire company or not, if ascertained to have been idling and loitering in or about such engine-house, or drinking, gambling, carousing, or guilty of indecent, disorderly, or noisy conduct in or about the same, shall each, upon conviction thereof, be subject to a fine of ten dollars for each offence.

Sec. 3. *And be it enacted,* That no person but a regular member of a fire company and duly authorized and appointed for that purpose by such fire company, or the President thereof, shall give an alarm of fire by ringing the bell of the engine-house of such fire company, nor shall the person so authorized to ring the bell give the alarm until he has reasonable grounds to believe that there is a fire, and the ringing of such bell shall not be continued after he has reasonable grounds to believe that the fire has been subdued, or that it is a false alarm; and the name of the person so appointed by each fire company, or by the President thereof, shall be reported to the Mayor by the President of each fire company; and it is hereby made unlawful for any person to create or aid in keeping up a false alarm of fire in the streets or elsewhere, and any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this section shall be subject to a fine of five dollars for each and every offence.

Sec. 4. *And be it enacted,* That if any person shall wantonly or maliciously spoil, break, cut, injure, damage, or render useless in any way any fire engine or apparatus, or any part thereof, the person or persons so offending shall each, upon conviction thereof, be subject to a fine of twenty dollars for each offence.

Sec. 5. *And be it enacted,* That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons hauling or following any fire engine or apparatus, or at any fire, to be noisy, drunk, or disorderly, or to use any rallying cries or words calculated to create riot or breach of the peace, or to throw any stone or other missile; and every person who shall violate any of the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction thereof, be subject to a fine of five dollars for each offence.

Sec. 6. *And be it enacted,* That it shall not be lawful for any person but a member of a fire company to go into the engine-house of such company, or to open the door thereof, or take out the engine or apparatus; nor shall it be lawful for any person whatever to start with or to haul any engine or apparatus to any fire or elsewhere, unless an officer of the fire company to which such engine or apparatus may belong be present and accompany the same in charge thereof; and each fire company shall furnish the Mayor with a list of its officers; and every person who shall violate any of the provisions of this sections shall, upon conviction thereof, be subject to a fine of five dollars for each offence.

Sec. 7. *And be it enacted,* That full power and authority are hereby given to the officers of the several fire companies in this city to arrest any person violating any of the provisions of this act, and deliver them into the custody of a police officer, or take them before a justice of the peace.

Sec. 8. *And be it enacted,* That it is hereby made the duty of the several police officers strictly to enforce the provisions of this act, and they are hereby required to protect the officers and members of the several fire companies while on duty at any fire, or going to or from the same.

Sec. 9. *And be it enacted,* That the fines imposed by this act shall be collected and accounted for as other fines of this Corporation are collected and accounted for; and upon the failure of any person to pay any fine imposed upon him or her, under any of the provisions of this act, or to secure its payment, it shall be the duty of the police magistrate rendering the judgment to commit the delinquent to the work-house for a term not exceeding thirty days for each offence, or until the fine be paid, or secured to be paid; and all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

N. CALLAN,
President of the Board of Common Council.
B. B. FRENCH,
President of the Board of Aldermen.

Approved, December 2, 1852.
JOHN W. MAURY, Mayor.

AN ACT for the relief of J. W. Plant.

Be it enacted, &c. That the sum of sixty-two dollars and fifty-three cents be and the same is hereby appropriated out of the general fund, for the purpose of paying J. William Plant for placing the City Hall in mourning in respect to the memory of Daniel Webster.

Approved, December 2, 1852.

PEANUTS AND LEMONS.—Just received—

200 bushels of new Peanuts
50 boxes French Lemons, which will be sold at lowest wholesale prices

Also, Champagne Cider, 20 barrels very superior, from Orange, New Jersey, on draught, or by the dozen, in bottles. For sale by JNO. B. KIBBEY & CO.

dec 1—6t No. 5, opposite Centre Market.

NOTICE.—I would hereby notify all persons who have open accounts with me that their respective bills have been transferred to McLain & Harry, who are duly authorized to collect and receipt for the same. It is important that their accounts should be closed at an early date.

dec 1—co3t JOHN WATERS.

LANDING THIS DAY—

560 packages Buckwheat Flour
Raisins, large bowl Pipes
Cheese, Sperm Oil.

MORTON & WILSON,

dec 1—eod2w Water street, Georgetown.

NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE AMAZON AND THE ATLANTIC SLOPES OF SOUTH AMERICA.—No. VII.

We now come to consider the means and modes by which the resources of this great Amazonian water-shed are to be developed, and the measures and steps which the policy of commerce suggests for securing to the world the free navigation of the Amazon.

The triumphs of commerce are peaceful; its achievements are seen in the spreading of civilization, in the march of civil and religious freedom, and in the dispensation of thrift, prosperity, and wealth among nations, as well as to individuals.

From the statements which I have already made, all must admit that the valley of the Amazon is not only a great country, but it is a glorious wilderness and waste, which, under the improvement and progress of the age, would soon be made to "blossom as the rose." We have, therefore, but to let loose upon it the engines of commerce—the steamer, the emigrant, the printing press, the axe, and the plough—and it will teem with life.

There is a line of steamers from England to Rio. The French are getting up a line, and the stock has been taken in it, from Marseilles to Rio. Brazil has a line from the mouth of the Rio de la Plata, via Rio, to the mouth of the Amazon. The mouth of the Amazon is half way between Norfolk and Rio. I petitioned Congress, at its last session, for the establishment of a line of mail steamers from some one of our southern ports to connect with the Brazilian line at Para, and thus put our merchants in direct steamship communication with Rio, Buenos Ayres, and Montevideo, and so draw us closer to the Amazon.

The committee to whom the subject was referred reported in favor of it, and brought in a bill for its accomplishment. It was, however, not acted upon.

But since that events have occurred which make this line from the South still more important and necessary. The tyrant Rosas has been expelled from the continent; the navigation of the Rio de la Plata and some of its noblest tributaries have been opened and made free to the world. This Government, with a most praiseworthy zeal, is fitting out a naval expedition to explore those streams, and to make known their navigability and the commercial resources of the countries drained by them, that our merchants may know how to send, what to sell, and what to buy there.

Brazil has contracted for two lines of steamers on the Amazon, from its mouth almost up to its sources. These Amazonian lines are to run—one monthly between Para and Barra, at the mouth of the Rio Negro, a distance of nine hundred miles; the other, connecting with this at Barra, is to ply between that city and Nauta, in Peru, a distance of near three thousand miles from the sea. "Poling up the Mississippi" would, in comparison to the means at present employed for navigating the waters of the Amazon and La Plata, be considered rapid travelling. Here, therefore, is the commencement of a new era in the business and the commerce of those two river-basins; and the first merchant steamer, as she ploughs up those majestic streams with her rich cargo of foreign merchandise, will be the signal for a revolution in the trade and traffic as has been carried on there.

Three millions of dollars' worth of produce now comes down the Amazon to Para.

The Peruvian portion of the upper Amazon "where this line of steamers is to go," "is," said Castelnau, who was then on his way home, after travelling through the fairest parts of South America, "the Peruvian portion of the Amazon is the most beautiful country in the world; its fertility is proverbial." There is found the famous silk tree, which produces a staple like cotton to the eye, but silk to the touch. There the labor of one man is worth but two and a half yards of our coarse cotton stuff the month—so abundant are the fruits of the earth, so scarce the fabrics of the shop and loom, and so far has that country been removed from the influences of commerce. It is now just about to be brought within them.

But what are the opportunities which Americans will have for getting a fair share of this new business to which the free navigation of the La Plata and the introduction of steam upon the Amazon will give rise? I reply, very small, unless this southern line of steamers to the Amazon be established; otherwise all the intelligence from Brazil and the La Plata, all the advices concerning the markets, will go direct to England and to France by their steamers; and then, after the merchants there shall have had some ten days or two weeks the start of their American competitors in taking advantage of that intelligence, it will arrive here in the United States by the Cunard or Collins line of steamers from Liverpool.

Now and then an American clipper, happening at the mouth of the river, or in the offing at Rio, at the night time, may chance to bring intelligence to the United States sooner than it can go to Europe and then come over by steamer. But that is uncertain.

The free navigation of the Rio de la Plata is an achievement, and commerce is chiefly indebted to Brazil for it. Honor to Brazil, therefore. It is a gem in the crown of the Emperor, which, if it be tarnished not, will make his reign illustrious.

Rosas held the mouth of the river La Plata; Brazil Banda-Oriental, Paraguay, and Bolivia, (all independent sovereignties,) owned navigable watercourses which emptied into it; but Rosas would not allow any of these Powers to follow those waters through his part of the river to the sea. Br

signed this day, the high contracting parties have further agreed to the following articles:

"ARTICLE FIRST. The shareholders of the steam navigation mentioned in the second article of the convention concluded on this date shall be bound to the following conditions:

"1st. The steamboats shall make three voyages the first year, four in the second, and at least six voyages in the third, fourth, and fifth.

"When, owing to circumstances arising from the great distance, obstruction of the river, making experiments connected with its navigation, want of combustibles, or other weighty reasons, it may be impossible to make that number of voyages, the shareholders shall receive only five thousand dollars for every voyage that the boats make during the two first years, and three thousand dollars for every one made during the third, fourth, and fifth.

"2d. They shall convey free of charge the mail-bags of the Government and of the post office, and deliver them at the places on the banks as they pass along, until the end of the voyage.

"3d. They shall also convey every voyage, passage free, four civil, military, or ecclesiastical officers in the service of each Government; the luggage of these persons in quantity equal to that of other passengers, and the packages that each Government may in particular wish to send, provided they do not exceed two tons.

"4th. They shall be obliged to take on board or in tow the troops, ammunition, and effects that the two Governments may wish to send, receiving therefor an equitable remuneration—the amount of which shall be fixed as soon as it shall be ascertained what is the necessary cost of performing said service.

"5th. The company shall arrange with both Governments touching the respective points on the river Amazon or Marañon to which the steamboats shall navigate, and concerning the ports at which they are to touch, and it shall be subject to the fiscal and police regulations, notwithstanding their being liberated from imposts of every kind.

"ARTICLE SECOND. Each Government shall grant to the company the propriety of one-fourth part of a league square, at the places in which it may be necessary to establish a depot for combustibles, at any point not belonging to private persons; but the title to the same shall be forfeited, unless the conditions above mentioned be complied with during the five years. It shall be lawful to cut wood for fuel on unoccupied lands, and to open and work coal mines."

Under this treaty, Brazil has entered into an agreement with Irineo Evangelista de Souza to introduce the river steamer upon the Amazon.

This contract was entered into on the 30th day of August last, and is one of the most odious monopolies that ever were inflicted upon free trade, or that now retards the progress of any country. A stringent monopoly of steamboat trade and travel on the Amazon for thirty years! The preamble to this contract states, that, in order to enable this Souza to form a company for the establishment of steam navigation upon the Amazon, the exclusive right for thirty years to the steamboat trade, travel, and navigation up and down that river has been granted to him upon certain conditions, the principal of which are these:

1st. The capital of the company shall never be less than $800,000, (1,200,000 $000.)

2d. There shall be two lines; one from Para, at the mouth of the Amazon, touching at the intermediate places, to Barra, at the mouth of the Rio Negro; the second, from Barra, touching as aforesaid, to Nauta, at the mouth of the Ucayali, in Peru.

3d. To the first line an annual subsidy of $80,000 (160,000 $000) is to be paid for the first fifteen years; and to the second line is to be paid the $20,000, which by the "treaty of fluvial navigation and commerce," of which I have already spoken, Peru obligated herself to pay.

4th. At the commencement, the first line is to make one round trip a month; the second, three a year.

The company, on the other hand, obligates itself to do certain things, and among these is to establish on the Amazon and its tributaries sixty colonies, which shall consist of Indians or emigrants from such nations as the Crown may designate.

The first thing in this treaty of "fluvial commerce and navigation" between Peru and Brazil that strikes one is the want of sagacity on the part of its negotiators, and the marvellous degree of infatuation by which Peru fell into the flimsy net that was so unskilfully spread before her.

When Peru was invited to treat upon this subject, and was told that Brazil wanted to introduce the river steamer upon Peruvian waters, there was, right at the mouth of the Amazon, the Tocantins, a most magnificent stream. It crosses more parallels of latitude than our Mississippi or Missouri; it lies wholly within Brazilian territory; the banks of its upper tributaries are enlivened with towns and villages, and peopled with 125,000 subjects of Brazil; it takes its rise in the very heart of the empire, and from the Emperor's palace at Rio to the headwaters of this noble river the distance is not five hundred miles; and yet, with all the enterprise of Brazil, she had not been able to put, or to muster energy enough to make the attempt to put, a single steamer upon this river. It was a little surprising, then, that the suspicions of Peru were not excited; for there was something strange to see this Brazilian envoy passing by the mouth of the noble Tocantins at home, which his own countrymen, with their dug-outs and rude crafts, can ascend only at the rate of seven miles a day. It was strange, I say, to see this envoy leaving the rivers in his own country in such a condition and travelling thousands of miles up the Amazon to propose to Peru to send Brazilian steamers to navigate among the Andes her tributaries of the Amazon.

Besides this, there are the Chingu and the Tapajos, with a dozen other noble streams lying wholly within Brazilian territory. Some of them come from "mountains of diamonds," and gold is in the beds of all of them. They are all strangers to the steamboat. Their sources are so completely lost in the unknown regions of the vast interior of Brazil that we are far better acquainted with the geography of the moon than we are with that of these rivers; and yet, seeing that and how that Government had neglected them all, Peru could still be induced to listen to its shallow propositions.

Nay, there is the beautiful river of San Francisco, which empties directly into the sea, and the headwaters of which are just behind the first range of hills in the rear of the capital of the empire. Without having had the energy to introduce the steamboat even upon the waters of this river, the Chevalier Da Ponte is sent off upon this shallow mission about the headwaters of the Amazon, which by fatuity the diplomatists of Peru, it seems, could not fathom.

This attempt of Brazil to negotiate with those five Amazonian republics can be considered in no other light than an attempt to stop the progress of civilization; for to close the Amazon to commerce and the steamboat is to shut out from that benighted country, which it drains, the lights of civilization, the blessings of Christianity, and all the elements of human happiness!

But the treaty! The Brizilian Minister, I am told, did not hesitate privately to advance the sentiment, when in Lima, that it was not the policy of Brazil to treat with nations more powerful than herself; that in the interpretation of treaties the stronger Power always enforced its own construction, and the weaker as invariably went to the wall.

At any rate, I shall show how faithfully Brazil has acted up to this policy in the case of this treaty with Peru. By it each of the contracting parties pledged itself to give annually a sum not less than $20,000 for the introduction of the steamboat upon the waters of the Amazon; and what has been the result? Why, this: Brazil, as we have seen by the Souza contract, has taken this $20,000 of Peruvian money and given it to one of her own subjects to establish a line of steamers under her own flag from the mouth of the Rio Negro to Nauta—that is, it is to run about 1,500 miles through Brazilian territory, and when it gets a few miles into Peru to stop short. But still Peru must pay the piper. When this line reaches the mouth of the Rio Negro it is to feed there with its freights another line under the Brazilian flag to Para.

Thus Peru, to get about 250 miles of her thousands of miles of navigable waters navigated by steam, is made to pay Brazilian bottoms and subjects for navigating 1,500 miles for Brazilian waters!

I have no pleasure in exposing this miserable trickery of the court of Brazil. But she has arrayed herself against the improvements and the progress of the age, and she has attempted by intrigue so to shape the course of events that she might lock up and seal with the seal of ignorance and superstition and savage barbarity the finest portions of the earth.

Science, commerce, and the wants of mankind are beginning to call loudly for admittance there; and up the Amazon they must and will go, for when they call the world is right apt to heed.

The object of Brazil in negotiating this treaty with Peru was, as we have seen by the Rio correspondent of the "Observator" already quoted, to exclude "this nation of pirates," as we are there styled, from these watercourses.

But the "high contracting parties," as it often happens to the wicked, fell themselves into the net which they had spread for other feet; for they seem not to have recollected the provisions of a treaty which Randolph Clay, our most skilful and accomplished representative in Lima, had just negotiated with Peru.

Only three months before the date of this fluvial treaty, that excellent diplomatist had negotiated in Lima a "treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation with Peru."

By the 10th article of that treaty it is set forth that—

"The republic of Peru, desiring to increase the intercourse along its coasts by means of steam navigation, hereby engages to accord to any citizen or citizens of the United States, who may establish a line of steam vessels to navigate regularly between the different ports of entry within the Peruvian territories, the same privileges of taking in and landing freight, entering the by-ports for the purpose of receiving and landing passengers and their baggage, specie and bullion, carrying the public mails, establishing depots for coal, erecting the necessary machine and workshops for repairing and refitting the steam vessels, and all other favors enjoyed by any other association or company whatsoever.

"It is furthermore understood between the high contracting parties that the steam vessels of either shall not be subject in the ports of the other party to any duties of tonnage, harbor, or other similar duties whatsoever, than those that are or may be paid by any other association or company."

By the 3d article it is agreed that—

"The two high contracting parties hereby bind and engage themselves not to grant *any favor, privilege*, or immunity whatever, in matters of commerce and navigation, to *other nations* which shall *not be also immediately extended to the citizens of the other contracting party*, who shall enjoy the same gratuitously, if the concession shall have been gratuitous, or, on giving a compensation as nearly as possible of proportionate value and effect, to be adjusted by mutual agreement if the concession shall have been conditional."

And, finally, by the 2d article it is declared that—

"The United States of America and the republic of Peru mutually agree that there shall be reciprocal liberty of commerce and navigation between their respective territories and citizens; the citizens of either republic may frequent with their vessels all *the coasts, ports*, and *places* of the other wherever (enque) *foreign* commerce is permitted, and reside in all parts of the territory of either, and occupy dwellings and warehouses; and everything belonging thereto shall be respected, and shall not be subjected to any arbitrary visit or search.

"The said citizens shall have full liberty to trade in all parts of the territories of either, according to the rules established by the respective regulations of commerce, in all kinds of goods, merchandise, manufactures, and produce not prohibited to all, and to open retail stores and shops, under the same municipal and policce regulations as native citizens. * * * *

Thus Brazil, instead of treating us *out* of the Amazon, has treated us into it; for, by solemn stipulations with Peru, *American citizens had already the right to frequent with their vessels* all the coasts, ports, and places in Peru wherever foreign commerce is or may be permitted.

And, furthermore, in this treaty Peru binds and engages herself not to grant any "favor, privilege, or immunity whatever, in matters of commerce and navigation, to other nations, which shall not be also *immediately extended* to the citizens of the" United States.

Thus, therefore, this treaty of "fluvial navigation and commerce" between Peru and Brazil has let us into the Amazon, *so far as Peru can let us in;* for we have the same right to trade upon her Amazonian tributaries that Brazil has.

Moreover, Lieut. Herndon informs me that the vessels of Brazil that go poling about the Amazon and its Spanish-American tributaries are in the habit of visiting all places and ports in these republics, without let or hinderance. They gather the products of the forests and the staples of the country *ad libitum;* in short, that the Brazilians enjoy there a perfect tree trade, there not being a custom-house or an excise officer in the whole valley, or a single restraint upon perfect freedom of trade, until you get down into Brazil.

We have, therefore, in the Amazonian provinces, and upon the Amazonian waters of Peru, all the rights and privileges that Brazil has, IF WE CAN GET THERE.

Not only so: Peru, in 1850, published a decree which made her Amazonian provinces for a while the common property of the world.

When that gold-exploring party of which I have already spoken returned with their seven hundred pounds' weight of gold, washed in gourds from the streams of this water-shed, the Ministers of Peru wrote letters and had them published, inviting all the world, in consequence, as they said, of these discoveries of the ore and washings of gold in her province of Carabaya, to come and take advantage of them, and make use of the natural productions of those regions; and the world was assured that the emigrants of all nations going there should have all civil and religious liberty.

But this invitation fell still-born, because the Andes, with their snow-capped summits, and the long, boisterous, and dangerous passage of Cape Horn, stood up on one hand as a barrier to keep out the immigrant by way of the shores of the Pacific, and on the other hand Brazil closed up the Amazon against his passage up from the Atlantic ocean.

Hence arises the question of the day—that of the free navigation of the Amazon.

The question as to the free use for navigation of a river which runs through the dominions of more than one Power is a familiar one to statesmen. It has been settled upon the everlasting principles of right long ago, and cannot now admit of dispute.

In Europe the navigation of the Rhine is conceded as a right in common to those to whom its waters belong. In North America it is a right—this free use of waters that are common property—which involves principles very dear to the people. The Mississippi is an illustration of this fact; for the people do not forget that the mouth of that river was once in foreign hands that threatened to shut it up to us of the great West when we were owners of its head navigable waters only, and not of its mouth.

It is a right which, in the case of Texas, we practically conceded to her citizens with regard to the Red river without the asking, when she was an independent republic.

It is a right which the United States have always claimed with regard to the St. Lawrence, but which we have never thought worth a contention, because for all, or rather for a very great many, of the practical purposes of life our people have brought the commercial mouth of the St. Lawrence down by railroad and canal from the straits of Belle Isle, and placed it at Sandy Hook.

Canadian merchants and English subjects pay tolls to our railroads and canals for taking their produce to New York and a market. We therefore do not care to see the St. Lawrence opened.

In South America it is a right which Brazil has asserted on the La Plata, even to the "*ultima ratio*," when she was one of the upper countries.

The United States, therefore, are committed to this principle; and Brazil is committed to it.

We have contended for it here on the north side of the Tropic of Cancer: Brazil has fought for it under Capricorn; and we must both stand up for it together under the Equator.

But, in the case with us on this side of the line, there were never more than two nations concerned in the navigation of a single water-course. Here in South America there are a dozen; and this makes the case so much the stronger in favor of a liberal policy on all sides with regard to this question.

In case of the Rio de la Plata, the up-countries which Rosas cut off from the sea were the Banda-Oriental, Brazil, Paraguay, and Bolivia, not to mention Uruguay, Corrientes, Entre-Rios, Sante Fe, and some half a dozen other States, which were in such an anomalous condition that one knew not whether to class them as nations or anarchies.

In case of the Amazon, there are five different republics in the up country, with Brazil at the mouth of the river; not one of these five has the means or the power to force her way down, and Brazil will not let them come down peaceably. The Amazon, therefore, presents a question for which, as there is no river-basin equal to it, there is no precedent.

We have the right from Peru to navigate her tributaries, *if we can get to them.* Bolivia is talking of making hers as free to all as is the sea. Ecuador is inclined to do the same; and both New Grenada and Venezuela will no doubt follow suit the moment they are invited so to do.

We have heard of the question before as to "free goods and free bottoms." But here the question is whether "free ports make free rivers."

Suppose these five Spanish-American republics should all proclaim one or more of their river towns upon the Amazon free ports to the commerce of the word; and suppose that Brazil, instead of owning two thousand miles or more of this river, after it passes the borders of these republics, owned only two miles, would any one pretend that Brazil in such a case would have the right to control the navigation of the whole river and its valley, because its mouth happened to pass through two miles of her territory just before entering the sea?

The doctrine that concedes to any one nation the arbitrary right to shut out other nations from the common highway of the world is monstrous.

The arbitrary right even to shut one of the citizens of this nation from the public highways is not possessed by any of our governors. And if his neighbors *must* allow him free passage through their own lands to the common market-way, with how much more force does this humane principle of right apply to nations and their right to follow, through neighboring territory, the great thoroughfares which nature has constructed to lead from the interior of the land out upon the broad ocean, the great highway of the world?

Brazil has no more right, in consequence of her two thousand miles of Amazon between these people and the sea, to shut them up and out from the highways of commerce than she would in the supposed case of two miles.

The policy of the United States is the "policy of commerce," and we do not wish ever to be on any terms with Brazil but those of peace and good-will. We buy now half of all her coffee, and coffee is her great staple. She is a good customer of ours too, and we value highly our present friendly relations with her; but, as highly as we value them, we value still more the everlasting principles of right.

We want nothing exclusive up the Amazon; but we are nearer to the Amazon, or rather to the mouth of it, than any other nation, not even excepting Brazil herself, if we count the distance in *time*, and measure from Rio de Janeiro, and from New York or New Orleans as the centres of the two countries. And, therefore, it may well be imagined that this miserable policy by which Brazil has kept shut up, and is continuing to keep shut up, from man's—from Christian, civilized, enlightened man's—use the fairest portion of God's earth, would be considered by the American people as a nuisance, not to say an outrage.

China wants to trade with us, but Japan stands by the way-side, and shuts herself up and out of the world. She is not in the fellowship of nations, and we send a fleet there to remind her that she cannot be in this world and live out of it at one and the same time. God has put the land she occupies on this earth, and she cannot take it away by her policy.

The five Spanish-American republics want to trade up and down the Amazon; but Brazil, worse than Japan on the wayside, stands right in *the doorway*, and says, "Nay, I will neither use the Amazon myself nor permit others to use it. That great up-country shall remain a social and a commercial blank."

Is it the policy of the great commercial nations to permit that? No; it is no more their policy than a state of war, and not of peace, is their policy.

In fine, the people of this country cannot look with indifference at the policy Brazil has pursued, and seems disposed to continue to pursue, with regard to the Amazon.

She and her rulers have had it for three hundred years, and the first practical step towards subduing it and developing its resources has yet to be taken.

Under these circumstances, it appears to me that Brazil, if she persist in her dog-in-the-manger policy with regard to the Amazon and the countries drained by it, runs some risk of getting up a discussion among the enlightened and commercial nations as to what her rights are to the Amazon, and whether they are not in danger of being forfeited by non-usage.

This certainly is the question of the day. The problem of the age is that of the free navigation of the Amazon and the settlement of the Atlantic slopes of South America.

It is to stand out in after times, and among all the great things which this generation has already accomplished, as *the* achievement in its way of the nineteenth century. But it is not to be worked out by the hand of violence or the strong arm of power. It is for science, with its lights; diplomacy, with its skill; commerce, with its influences; and peace, with its blessings, to bring about such a great result, as would be the free navigation of the Amazon—the settlement and cultivation of the great Atlantic slopes of South America.

With many thanks, Messrs. Editors, for lending so many columns of your valuable journal to me and this subject, I conclude.

Very truly, yours, INCA.

SOUTHERN ENTERPRISE.

FROM THE ALEXANDRIA "AGE."

In a stroll over our beautiful city a few days ago, we called in at the splendid locomotive and car establishment of SMITH & PERKINS, and, by the politeness of Mr. Smith, were shown through the premises. The establishment is one of the most extensive in the country. The locomotive and car works cover 51,500 square feet of ground, front 177 feet on the Potomac river, with an average depth of eighteen feet. The works are connected by a turn-out with the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. The machine shop is a three-story building, 130 feet long by forty feet in width. On the first floor there are tracks for setting up locomotive engines, and on these tracks, at the time of our visit, we saw four powerful freight engines destined for the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, one of which, the most finished specimen of workmanship we ever saw, was shipped on that day for its destination. On the same floor is a machine shop, in which we observed two facing lathes, one of which is capable of turning eleven and the other seven feet in diameter. Besides these two there are ten other powerful lathes and seven large machines, one for planing, one for slotting, four for drilling and boring, and one bolt cutter.

The second floor is occupied in part for office and draughting-room; but we also observed, in a well-appointed apartment on this floor, fourteen power lathes, four planing machines, three drill presses, and very large bolt cutters. The third story is exclusively occupied as a pattern shop, and is fitted up with suitable apartments for depositing patterns, models, &c.

The Foundry building covers 81 by 60 feet, and turns out from 3½ to 4 tons casting per day; the blacksmith shop, 100 feet by 36, has 12 fires and a powerful steam hammer for heavy work; the boiler shop, 112 feet by 40, and the car shop, 150 feet by 40, containing four tracks for setting up railroad cars. In addition to the above, this splendid establishment is supplied with circular and upright saws, the necessary tools for punching and shearing iron, and all the requisite machinery for plaining, mortising, &c.

Smith & Perkins are building, at this time, in addition to those mentioned before, engines for the Manassas Gap Railroad, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and Hudson River Railroad, together with a considerable number of house cars for the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. Indeed, we learn that all the cars used on the Manassas Gap and Orange and Alexandria Railroads have been built at this establishment.

In glancing over the books of the Treasurer's office we find the following statistical information showing the force and expenditure of the establishment. Number of hands employed from 180 to 200; coal used per annum 800 tons Cumberland, and 250 tons anthracite, and during the same period from 700 to 800 tons pig iron, and 450 tons bar and boiler iron. Expenditures from $12,000 to $15,000 per month.

The whole of this establishment is under the general superintendence of Mr. Thomas Denmead, a gentleman represented to have great experience and skill in every branch of railroad machinery. Mr. D. was formerly employed by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company as general superintendent of their extensive shop in Martinsburgh.

In a conversation with the intelligent and enterprising proprietors we were amazed at one fact which they communicated to us, to wit: that their patronage from the South has so far been very limited. Their extensive arrangements, the heavy capital invested, and the durability and finish of whatever work leaves their establishment, enable them to compete successfully with any similar establishment at the North; indeed this fact is already so well known that Messrs. S. & P. have had on more than one occasion offers made to them and inducements held out, by influential parties, to remove to New York.

They are determined, however, to test the question fully whether the South will support this and similar establishments, and thus encourage on their own soil the enterprise, capital, and skill which prefers for their development a location south of Mason and Dixon's line.

Why do not our Southern companies, before they send their orders to the North, inquire as to the capacity and means of Messrs. S. & P. to supply their wants? Can it be that with all our Southern fire and much vaunted patriotism we would blindly neglect the very means which such enterprising capitalists as S. & P. offer of testing our sincerity? We trust the South will ponder well these suggestions. We submit them without any consultation with, or even the knowledge of, Messrs. S. & P., and we do so merely because we believe that, in more ways than by fighting, "Who would be free themselves must strike the blow."

CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, SHAWLS, &c.—The subscribers have this day received from New York a full assortment of the latest styles of Ladies' Winter Wrappings, such as—

French embroidered Velvet Mantillas, with cuffs
Do do do do hood and cuffs
Do do do do cuffs and fringe
Do do Cloth do sleeves
Plain colored and black Velvet Mantillas
Cloth Cloaks, embroidered and plain
Embroidered cloth Short Cloaks
Fur-trimmed Velvet Cloaks
Colored Cloth Cloaks, galloon trimmings
Black and colored do., velvet trimmings
Silk Mantillas, with fringe and braid trimmings
Rich Cashmere Long Shawls
Do do Square do
Very fine Scotch Plaid Long do
Do do Square do
Richly embroidered White Crape Shawls
Very rich plain White Crape do
Do do Crimson do do
Do Cashmere Shoulder Scarfs
Do Embroidered Thibet Neck-ties
Black Thibet Shawls, for mourning
Misses' Plaid Bay State Shawls, &c.

The above goods have been selected with great care, and embrace all the most approved Parisian styles. Ladies who prefer to have their Wrappings made up will find in our stock every variety of colored and black wide Lyons Velvets, colored Cloths, Silks, Thibet Merinos, French Sack Flannels, &c. Together with every other article in our line adapted to the season; all of which will be offered on the best terms. The Ladies of this and the adjacent cities are respectfully invited to call. HOOE, BRO. & CO.
nov 17— (Republic, Union, Alexandria Gazette)

SHAWLS OF EVERY KIND.—We have this day received the following, which we are determined to sell cheaper than the same can be bought here or elsewhere:
120 Bay State and Waterlett Mills long Shawls, from $1.50 to $15.
100 square Shawls, all prices.
250 Terkary, Cashmere, and printed Shawls, all prices.
20 Cashmere long Shawls, very superior and cheap.
75 crape Shawls, plain and embroidered, white and colored. YERBY & MILLER,
corner of 7th street and Penn. avenue,
nov 10—co1mif Miss Dermott's New Building.

WE ARE IN RECEIPT, BY A LATE ARRIVAL, of a large portion of our Fall and Winter Stock of Ready-Made Clothing.—We offer our stock to our friends and the public generally as one of the best assorted ever offered in this city, and at prices that cannot fail to please. We deem it unnecessary to particularize, as in our assortment may be found every thing belonging to a first class Clothing House, from the finest of fabrics of the latest and most fashionable designs and styles to the plainest goods for servants' wear. NOAH WALKER & CO.
Marble Hall Clothing Emporium,
oct 30—3taw1mif Brown's Building, Pa. av.
On hand, a beautiful assortment of Shirts, &c.

TWO HOUSES FOR SALE, and two Stores and several Offices for Rent.—The two houses for sale are of brick, well finished, with water in the kitchens, bath-rooms, and stables. One of them contains twenty rooms, with seventy thousand feet of ground attached, and is delightfully and healthily situated. It is suitable for a large family or a female seminary. The terms will be accommodating.
Also, for rent, two Stores, now finishing, on 4½ street, near the corner of 4½ street and Pennsylvania avenue.
Also, five Rooms over these stores, suitable for offices for insurance or other companies, or for individuals.
Apply on the latter premises, at the office of H. M. MORFIT, on 4½ street. nov 13—eo2wif

CHAMPAGNE WINES, BRANDY, LIQUORS, &c.—Just received a large supply of Champagne Wines, direct importations from Havre—
275 baskets, quarts, and pints, in perfect order, of high grades and selected brands, for this market.
Heidseick's, Boker's, Verzanay
Bocha's, Moelt's, Mac Saturne Inoys, &c.
Also, a few half-pipes of old superior pure Brandies
Otard's, Hennessey's, Old London Dock, Jean Louis, Martel, and A. Seignette Brandies
WINES.
Madeira, Pale and Brown Sherries
Old Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin, Sparkling Hock
Stein Wine, Chateau Margeau
Claret, St. Julian, Maraschino, and Curracoa and Anniseed Cordials
English Pickles, Brown Stout and English Ale, &c.
Chow-Chow, Sardines, &c. For sale by
GEO. & THOS. PARKER & CO.
nov 3—3taw1mif Opposite Brown's Hotel.

3,000 BARRELS best New York Hydraulic Cement, in store and arriving, for sale in lots to suit, by B. H. CHEEVER.
nov 24—3tif

MACKEREL, SALMON, CODFISH, WHITE Fish, &c.
50 bbls. small No. 3 Mackerel
10 bbls. No. 1 Mackerel
10 ½ bbls. No. 1 do
20 kitts No. 1 Mackerel, expressly for family use
1 fine family Salmon
2,500 lbs. Grand Bank Codfish
50 boxes No. 1 Scaled Herrings
5 ½-bbls. White Fish
8 ¼-bbls. do
25 bbls. Connecticut Herrings. Now landing from schooner Fairfax, and for sale by
nov 19—6tif SAM'L BACON & CO.

WELCH BUTTER, FRUIT, &c.—
65 tubs choice Welch Dairy Butter
200 whole, half, and quarter boxes Bunch Raisins
10 cases Preserved Canton Ginger
10 do Genoa Citron and assorted Sweetmeats
6 casks Currants
25 boxes Italian Macaroni and Vermicelli
25 baskets fresh Salad Oil
100 boxes fresh Sardines
2 cases fresh Prunes, in glass and in fancy boxes
1,000 lbs. Languedoc and Bordeaux soft-shell Almonds
Currie Powder, Arrow Root, Rose, Lemon, Orange, and Peach Water, Cologne, Extracts, &c.
ALSO—
50 barrels Genesee white wheat Family Flour
3,000 lbs. hulled Buckwheat, &c.
Now landing from schooners Arlington and Washington, and for sale by MIDDLETON & BEALL.
nov 27—6tif

LOAF AND BROWN SUGARS, TEAS, COFFEE, &c. now landing—
26 hhds. Porto Rico and Cuba Sugars
65 bbls. and boxes loaf, crushed, and powdered Sugars
5 hhds and 20 bbls. Philadelphia and New York Sugar-house Sirup
15 hhds. English Island Molasses
125 half-chests and caddy boxes fresh Green and Black Teas, a part of which are of high grade and flavor
200 bags and packets old Government Java, Maricaibo, and Green Rio Coffees. Also,
Roast and Ground Coffee
1 cask fresh Nutmegs, 1 do. Mace, together with a full stock of Spices, ground and in the grain
30 dozen jars and bottles of Underwood's and other Pickles, Sauces, Catsups, &c.
English, French, and American Mustards, in boxes, bottles, and jars. Also,
Brooms, Buckets, Pails, Hemp
Manrilla and Jute Mats
Scrub and Shoe Brushes
Clothes Pins, Sugar Boxes, Wash Boards
Willow Baskets, Matches, Cards, &c.
ALSO—
1000 gallons Bleach Winter Sperm and Whale Oil
50 boxes patent and plain Sperm Candles
12,5000 Havana and other imported Cigars
100 boxes Pearl Starch, &c.
Now landing and for sale on pleasing terms, by
MIDDLETON & BEALL.
nov 27—6tif Opposite National Hotel.

CHEESE, CODFISH, MACKEREL, &c.—Now landing—
30 quintals Grand Bank Codfish
75 barrels Eastport Pickled Herrings
100 boxes scaled Smoked Herrings
65 barrels and half barrels Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 Mackerel
25 kits of 25 each Family Mackerel
1 tierce Pickled Salmon
10,000 lbs. Eastern Dairy Cheese.
ALSO—
5,000 superior canvassed old Shoulder Bacon
2,000 lbs. new Sugar-cured Hams.
For sale by MIDDLETON & BEALL.
nov 27—6tif

REDUCING STOCK.—We would respectfully inform the Ladies, and the purchasers of dry goods generally, that, as our stock of dress goods of almost every kind is much larger than it should be at this season of the year, we shall begin from this date to offer a great many styles at a reduction of 12½ to 25 per cent. We would name particularly—
10 pieces Satin de Chines at 62½ cents, worth 87 to $1
5 do do at 75 cents, much heavier
25 pieces various styles of Silks at 56¼ to 62½ cents, rather light colors, but good heavy goods
10 pieces rich black figured Silks at 75 cents, very cheap
5 do colored watered Silks, very wide and extra cheap
50 do very rich printed Mousselines, at 50 and 62½c.
25 do extra rich and fine, at 75 cents, former price $1
100 do Mousselines at 25 cents, the best assortment in the District.
With many other kinds of goods, which we will sell at reduced prices, in order to reduce our stock as much as possible by the close of the season. Strangers and citizens are requested to call and examine our stock, and we think they will not be disappointed. W. M. SHUSTER & CO.
nov 27—eo3tif (Union)

FOR RENT.—The subscriber offers for rent the beautiful Dwelling, on the heights above Georgetown, lately occupied by Col. John Carter, deceased, and immediately west of the residence of George C. Washington, Esq. The enclosure contains about eight acres of land, handsomely laid out, and abounding in oak shade trees and shrubbery of the choicest kinds. The mansion is a large and elegant building, with abundant room for the accommodation of a gentleman of fortune, and commands a lovely prospect of the river and adjacent country. JNO. MARBURY,
nov 25—d1wif&cp1w&eo1wd Georgetown.

CANDLES, OIL, SOAP, &c.—60 boxes Adamantine Candles
30 boxes Sperm Candles
150 do mould do
800 gallons winter bleached sperm Oil
1,000 do refined whale Oil
35 boxes Hull & Son's fancy Soap
25 do Castile do
80 do pearl Starch
1,000 pounds Saleratus
3,000 do Sal Soda.
Just received and for sale by
nov 20—eo6tif (News) MURRAY & SEMMES.

RAISINS, ALMONDS, &c.—80 whole, half, and quarter boxes Raisins
500 pounds soft-shelled Almonds
1,000 do Cream Nuts
1,000 do Filberts
50 bushels ground Nuts
1,500 pounds Currants
5 barrels Cranberries
1 case Prunes, in glass jars
10 boxes Genoa Citron
5 cases Canton Ginger
30 dozen jars Pickles.
Just received for sale by MURRAY & SEMMES.
nov 20—eo6tif (News)

BROOMS, BUCKETS, MATS, &c.—200 dozen Brooms
25 dozen Whisks
75 do painted Buckets
70 nest willow Baskets
10 dozen jute and Alicant Mats
50 do Cords and Lines
200 gross of Matches
80 boxes Pipes
20 dozen Wash Boards.
Just received and for sale by
nov 20—eo6tif (News) MURRAY & SEMMES.

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, &c.—2 quarter casks old Madeira Wine
10 quarter casks Port Wine
15 do sweet Malaga do.
2 half pipes London Dock Brandy
5 quarter casks Otard, Dupuy & Co. Brandy
15 do medium quality do
50 barrels domestic Brandy
20 do old family Whiskey
80 do old rye do
60 do common do
150 gallons old Peach Brandy
100 dozen bottles Wine, Brandy, &c.
20 baskets Heidsick Champagne
400 thousand Cigars, all grades
50 boxes manufactured Tobacco.
Just received and for sale by
nov 20—eo6tif (News) MURRAY & SEMMES.

FOR RENT, the Store-house, with dry goods fixtures, on Pennsylvania avenue, between 7th and 8th streets, lately occupied by Yerby & Miller. For particulars inquire of YERBY & MILLER,
Miss Dermott's building, corner of 7th street and
dec 1—1mif (Union & News) Penn. avenue.

WASHINGTON AGRICULTURAL AND SEED WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 2 and 3, 9th street, op. west end Centre Market.
THE subscriber takes pleasure in stating to the Agricultural community that, having greatly enlarged his store-rooms by the addition of the adjoining three-story warehouse, making now two large buildings of three stories each, and greatly increased his already extensive stock of Implements and Machinery, as well as his facilities for obtaining the best goods from the first manufactories of the country, he is now prepared to fill all orders in the Agricultural and Horticultural business at the fairest prices. And also that this extension will give him room to go more fully into the Guano and Seed business than heretofore, in which he hopes to share largely of public patronage the coming season. He solicits a call, and promises to please. S. J. RADCLIFF,
nov 29—2aw3wif Nos. 2 and 3, 9th street.

GROCERIES, &c.—Receiving and daily expecting a choice selection of Groceries, viz:
Superior Teas, Green and Black
Java, Maracaibo, and Angostura Coffee
Butter, Cheese, Spices
Raisins, Almonds, Canton Ginger
Currants, Prunes, Bordeaux and Marseilles Oil
Essences, Flavorings, Sauces, Pickles
Catsups, Cologne and Florida Water
Bay Rum, Sperm and Whale Oil
Sperm, Adamantine, and Crystalline Candles
Superb Cigars and Tobacco
Medicinal Wine and Brandy and Cooking Wine
Also, Brooms, Baskets, Wisps, Brushes, Clothes Pins, and many other necessary articles to housekeeping, as low for cash as the same quality of goods can be had in any market. Call and see them. J. T. RADCLIFF,
nov 29—eo1mif 7th street, Odd Fellows' Hall.

JOE SHILLINGTON has received Harper's Magazine for December. This number commences a new volume of Harper's Magazine, which has already reached a regular monthly issue of more than 100,000 copies. The Publishers have endeavored, by a well-directed use of the abundant resources at their command, to render it the most attractive and most useful Magazine for popular reading in the world: and the extent to which their efforts have been successful is indicated by the fact that it has attained a greater circulation than any similar periodical ever issued.
Terms: Three dollars per year, or twenty-five cents per number.
Subscribers in any part of the United States may now receive the Magazine by mail for three cents a number. Particular attention paid to mailing.
All the back numbers from the commencement on hand.
JOE SHILLINGTON,
Odeon Building, corner of 4½ street and Penn. avenue.
dec 1—3tif

USEFUL AND VARIOUS.—We have this day received the following, to which we call the attention of our friends, customers, and the public generally:
10 pieces Table Damask, all grades
50 dozen Table Napkins, all prices
125 do Towels, from 12½ cents up
75 pieces all-widths Sheetings, very cheap
50 do pillow-case Cottons
500 do Bleached Cottons, all prices and makes
500 do fancy Prints, all grades
20 do black Alpacas, to sell at 12 cents
20 do black Prints, to sell at 6¼
75 do heavy fulled Cloths, for servants
75 do plaid country Linseys
250 do Mousselines de Laine, 12½ cents
300 do Mousselines de Laine, 18¾ and 25 cents
100 do Penty plaid Cottons
100 do heavy Osnaburgs
100 Linen Table-cloths, bleached and brown
25 pieces Huckaback, for towellings, &c.
50 do best Russia Diapers.
With a full, general, and complete assortment of all kinds of Dry Goods. YERBY & MILLER,
Corner of 7th street and Penn. avenue,
Miss Dermott's new building.
nov 10—d1mif (News & Union)

GOSHEN BUTTER, CHEESE, BUCKWHEAT, &c.—
150 boxes Goshen Cheese
35 tubs and firkins Butter
25 boxes English Dairy Cheese
2,500 lbs. prime Family Buckwheat Flour
50 boxes Starch
25 dozen Preston & Merrill's Yest Powders
25 do Babbitt's do
20 boxes ground Coffee
60 lbs. Nutmegs
25 dozen Mustard, ½ and ¼-cases
20 boxes pure Pepper, ground
10 dozen pure Cayenne Pepper
15 boxes Hull & Son's Toilet Soap
20 do Baker's Cocoa and Chocolate
10 do low-price do
75 dozen Corn Brooms
12 bales Patent Twine
30 nests Willow Baskets
50 dozen Manilla and Cotton Cords
50 gross Matches.
Now landing from New York, per schooners Fairfax and Arlington, and for sale wholesale and retail by
nov 19—6tif SAM'L BACON & CO.

NEW FURNITURE AND HOUSEKEEPING Goods, at the Furnishing Rooms of N. M. McGREGOR, on 7th street, opposite to the Exchange Bank. My assortment is now very full and complete, comprising almost every article required in housekeeping, and prices lower than ever. I enumerate in part—
50 mahogany and walnut Sofas and Tete-a-tete, in hair-cloth, plush, and damask
25 mahogany Rockers and Arm-Chairs
A large assortment of mahogany and marble Centre and Sofa Tables
Mahogany and walnut dressing and plain Bureaus
Do do Wardrobes
Do do Parlor Chairs, in haircloth, and plush
Commodes, Whatnots Etugiers
A large assortment of Secretaries and Bookcases
French and Cottage Bedsteads, painted Cottage Sets
Extension Dining Tables
Gilt and mahogany frame Mirrors
Cane and wood-seat Chairs
Feather Beds, hair and shuck Mattresses.
Persons wishing to furnish are invited to call and examine the stock.
oct 27—3taw6wif [Rock. Jour., Marlb. Gaz.]

By JAMES C. McGUIRE, Auctioneer.
PEWS IN ST. JOHN'S CHURCH FOR SALE at Public Auction.—On Saturday, the 11th of December next ensuing, at 12 o'clock M., the following-named Pews in St. John's Church, at the corner of H street north and 16th street west, now owned by the Church, will be offered for sale at